



NORTH*next* update
2012

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NORTHnext



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Note- * denotes original NORTHforce measure

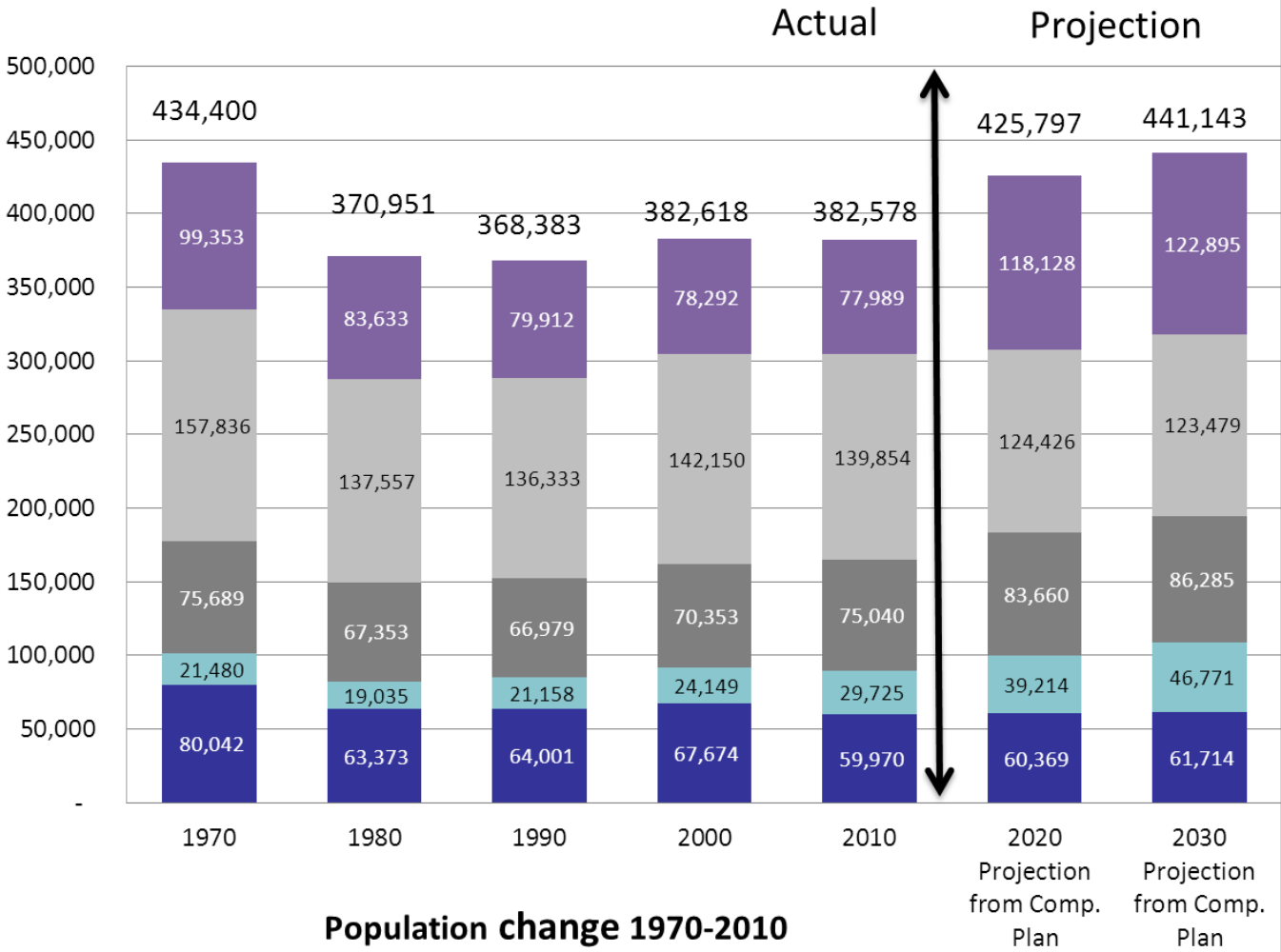
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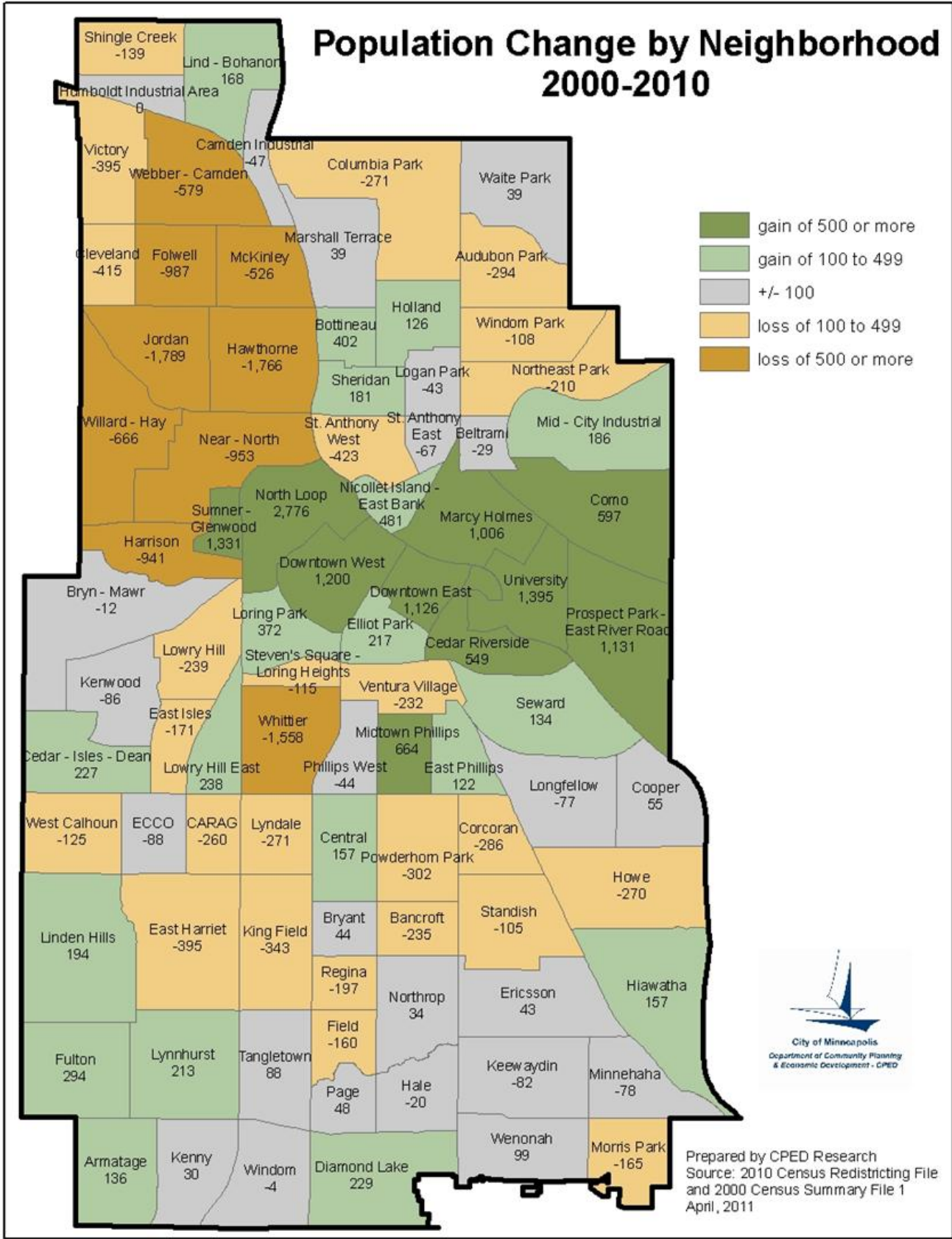
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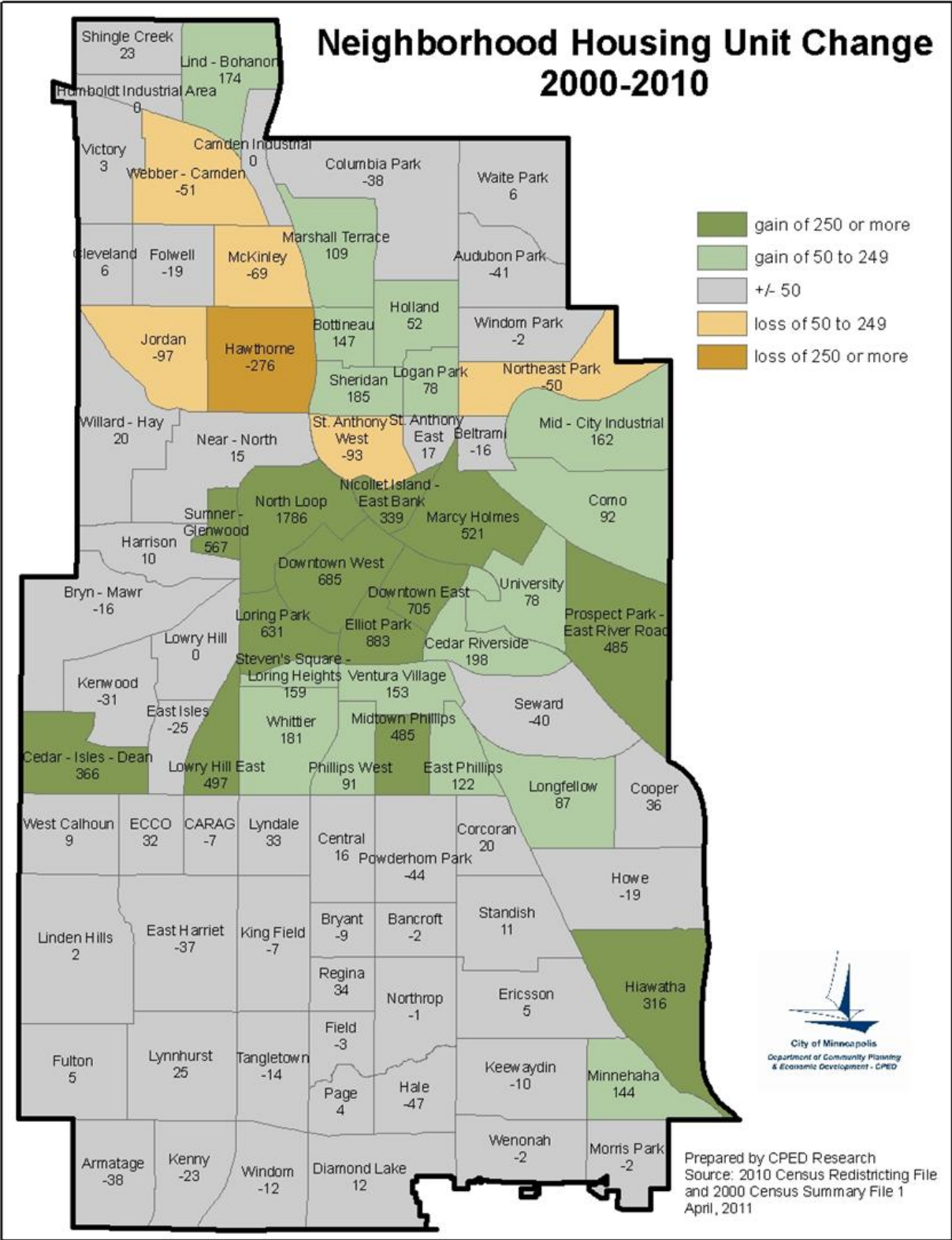
Demographic Changes

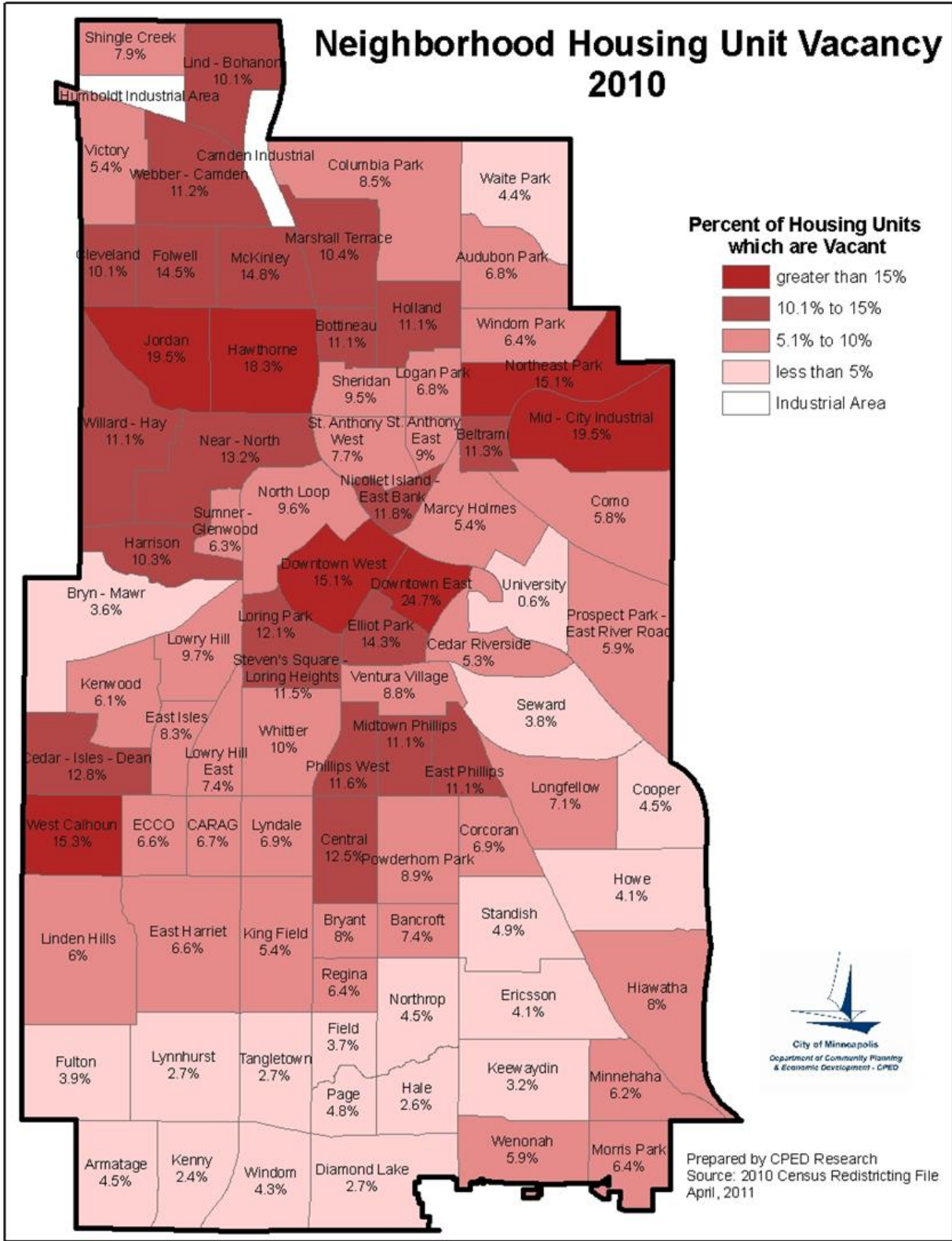
Minneapolis Population by Planning Sectors 1970 - 2030

Sources: Census Bureau and Minneapolis Plan for Sustainable Growth
CPED Research, Jan. 2012



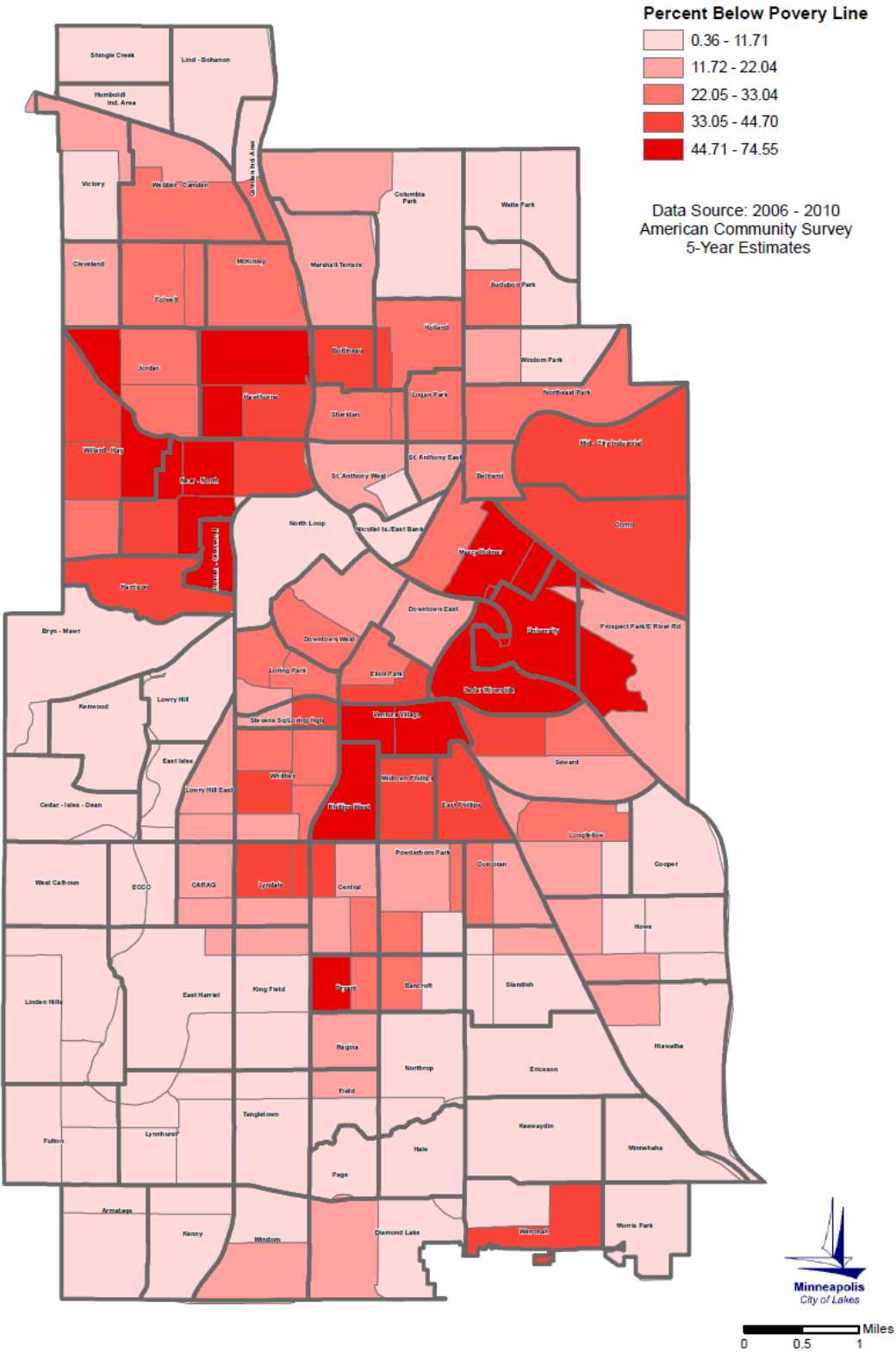






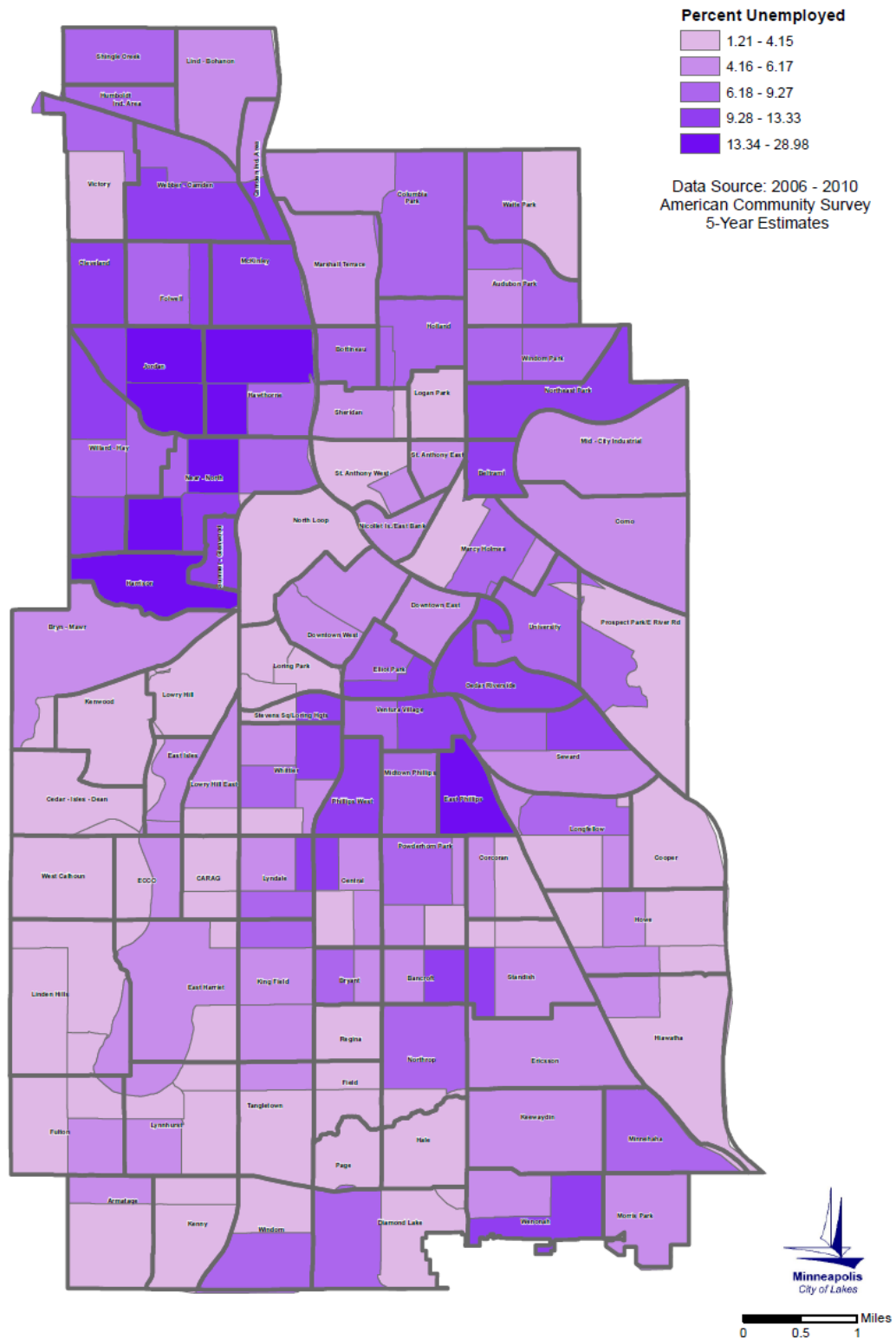
MINNEAPOLIS

POVERTY



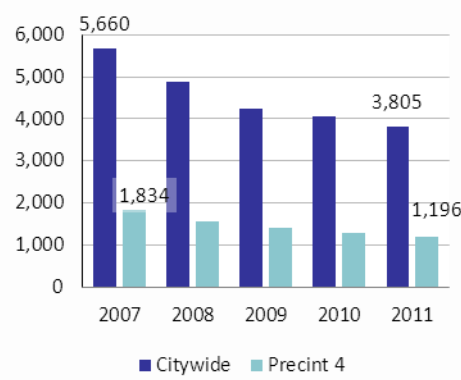
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UNEMPLOYMENT

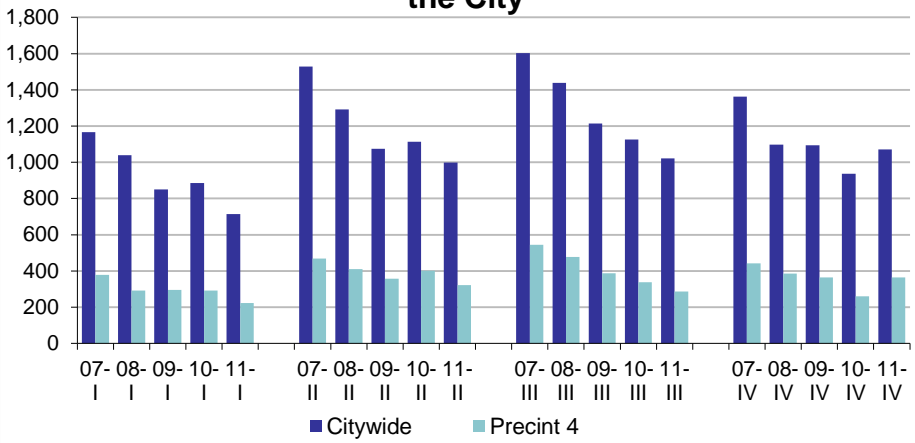


Safety

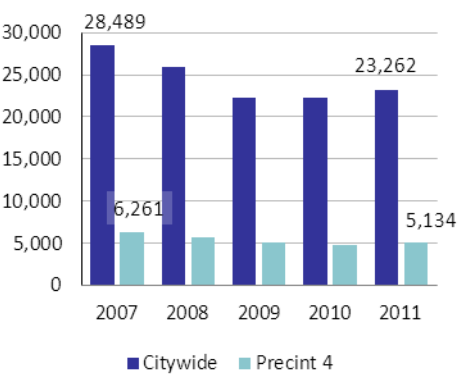
Violent Crime by Year - Fourth Precinct and the City



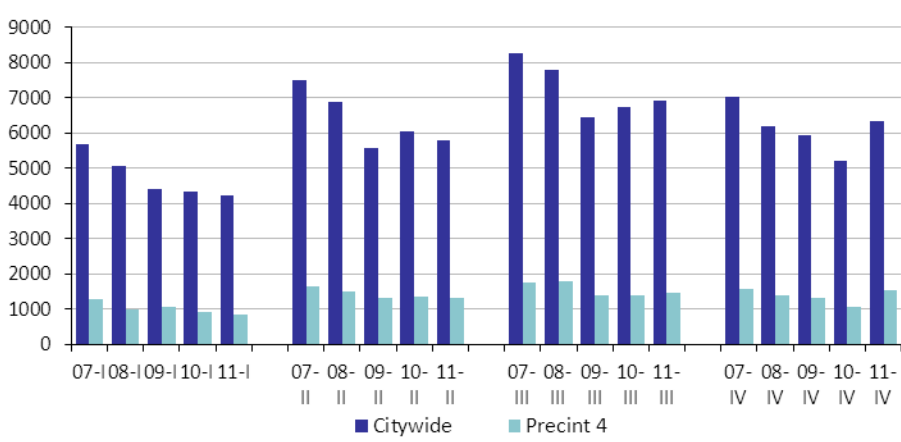
Violent Crime by Quarter - Fourth Precinct and the City



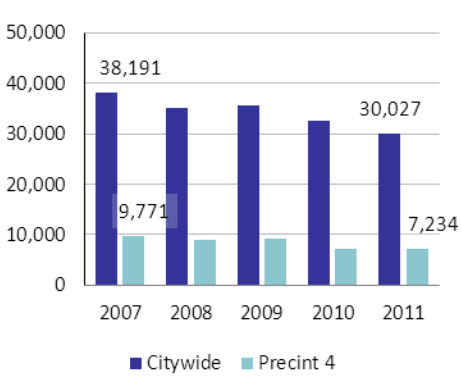
Part I Crime by Year - Fourth Precinct and the City



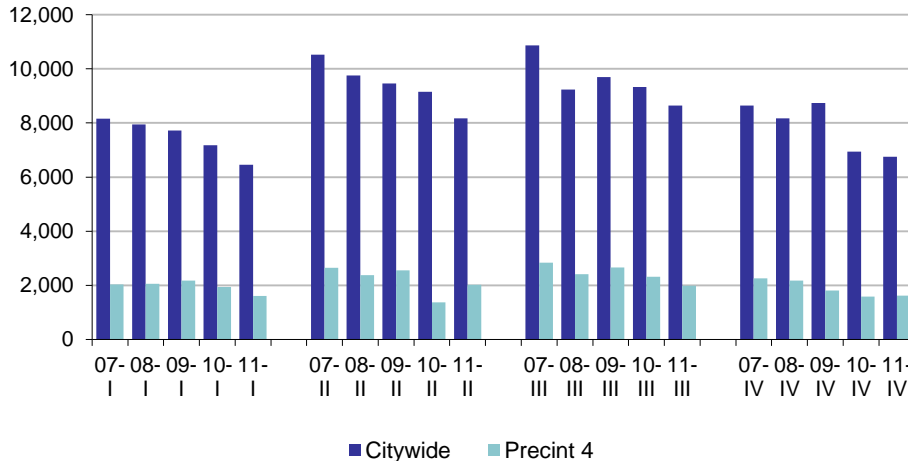
Part I Crime by Quarter - Fourth Precinct and the City



Part II Crime by Year - for the Fourth Precinct and the City



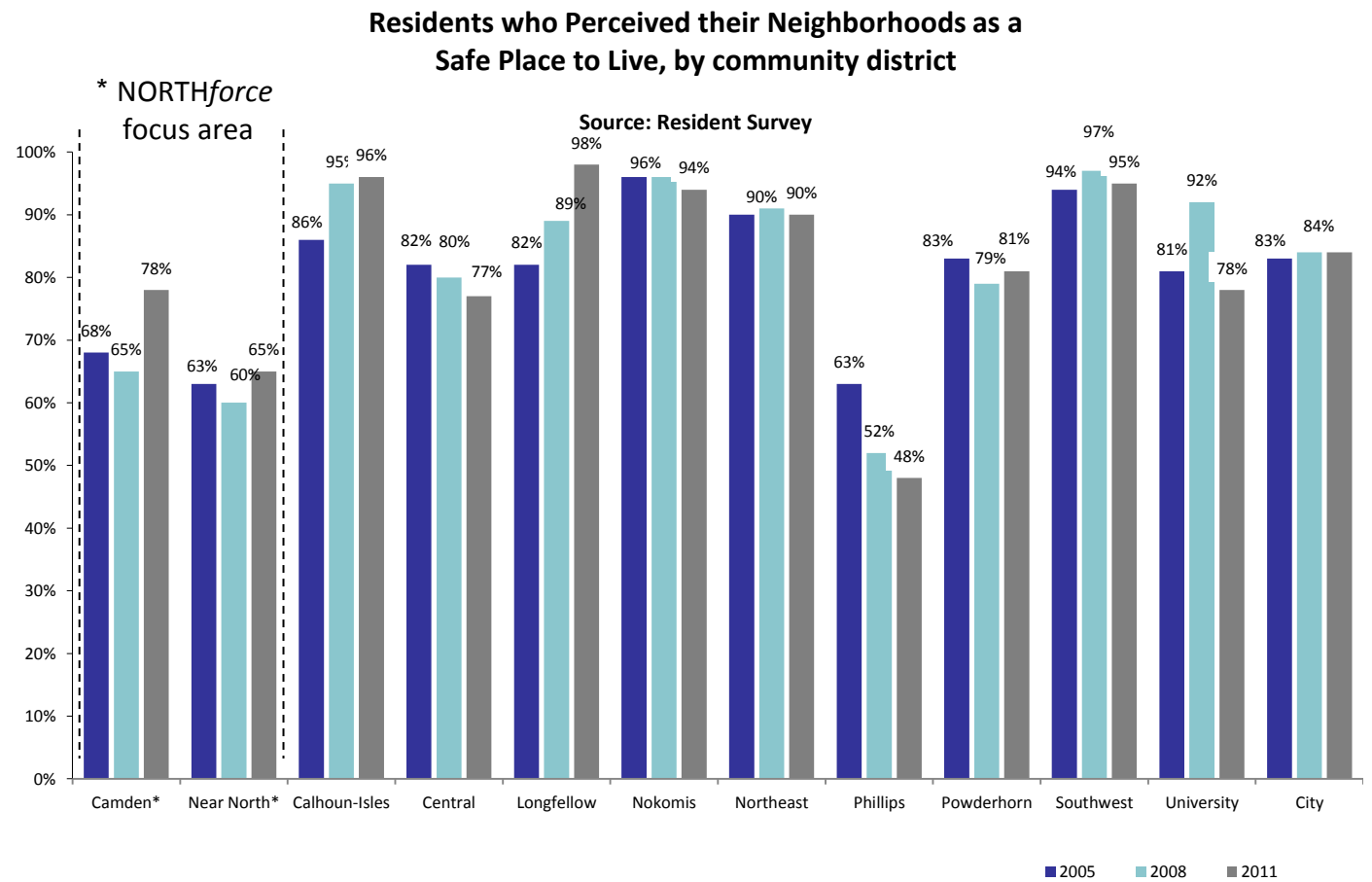
Part II Crime by Quarter - for the Fourth Precinct and the City



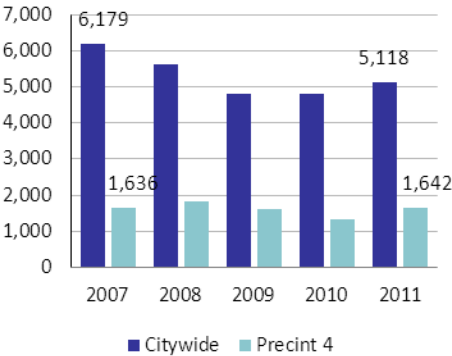
Why are these measures important?

The three charts on the previous pages compare changes in Part I crimes for a five-year period of time. Part 1 crimes are the eight crimes that the FBI has determined most closely reflect the level of crime in a community. These crimes were chosen because they are the crimes that have the highest probability of being reported. They include Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Theft, Auto Theft, and Arson.

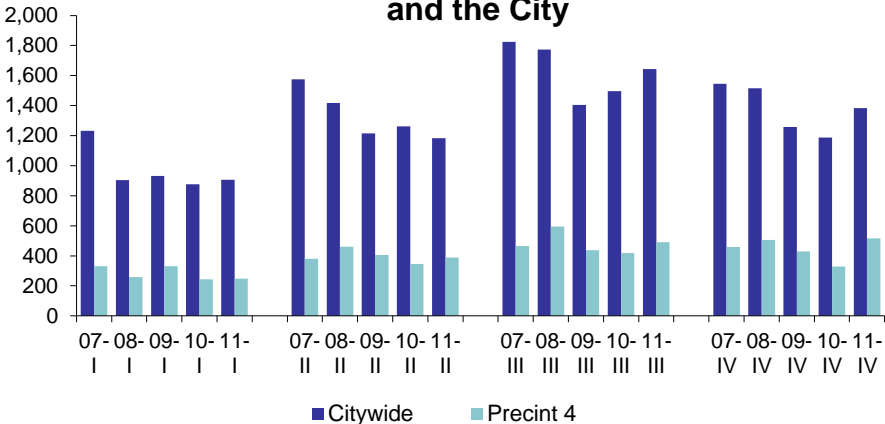
What will it take to achieve the target? The MPD uses up-to-date crime data to target the assignments of police officers and other law enforcement and community resources according to the greatest need.



Burglaries by Year - for the Fourth Precinct and the City



Burglaries by Quarter - for the Fourth Precinct and the City



Why is this measure important?

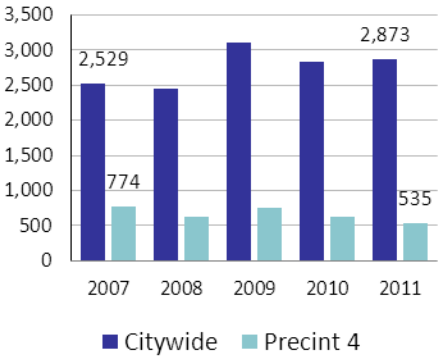
Each police precinct collaborates with each neighborhood in their area to develop a Neighborhood Policing Plan. In the neighborhoods represented by NORTHforce, burglary was identified by nearly every one as the priority crime to reduce.

What will it take to achieve the target?

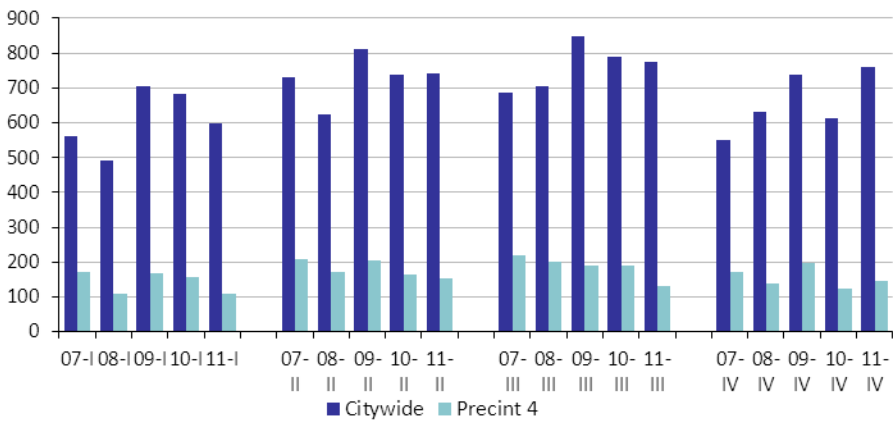
By analyzing up-to-date crime information police precinct staff are able to focus their patrol activity where it is most needed. In addition, working with existing Community Crime Prevention/SAFE block clubs, crime alerts and other information can be circulated rapidly. Neighbors are asked to keep a watch on vacant and boarded properties so they do not provide an attractive nuisance and to provide community impact statements when arrest are made. More organized blocks in the crime hot spots mean even more impact statements can be generated for those who choose to victimize the whole community.

Another component is our expanding partnerships in the 4th Precinct collaborating with the Hennepin County Attorney's Office, Minneapolis City Attorney's Office, and neighborhood groups to develop a new Property Crimes Courtwatch. This group identifies chronic offenders and works with prosecutors to achieve stiffer sentences and conditions of probation for these offenders.

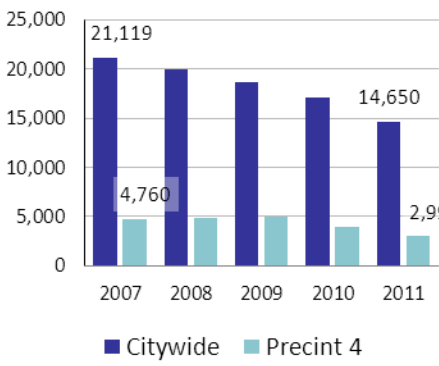
Adult Part I Arrests - Annual data for the Fourth Precinct and the City



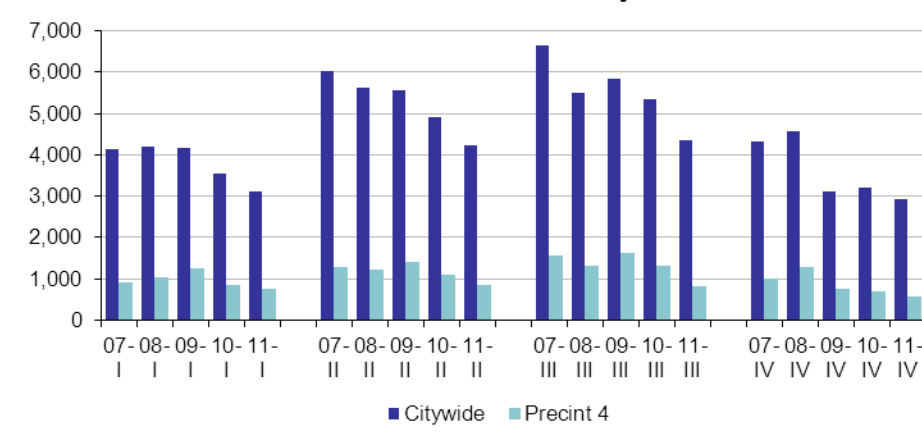
Adult Part I Arrests - Quarterly data for the Fourth Precinct and the City



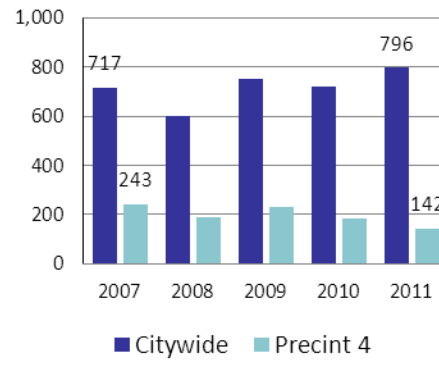
Adult Part II Arrests - Annual data for the Fourth Precinct and the City



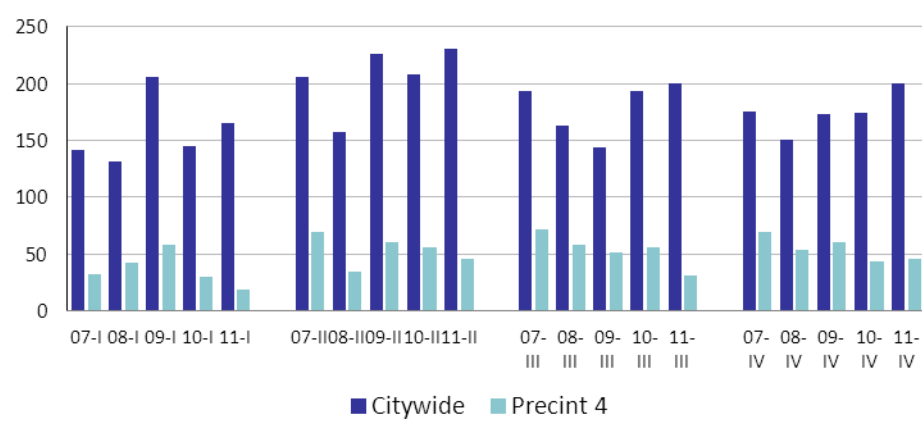
Adult Part II Arrests - Quarterly data for the Fourth Precinct and the City

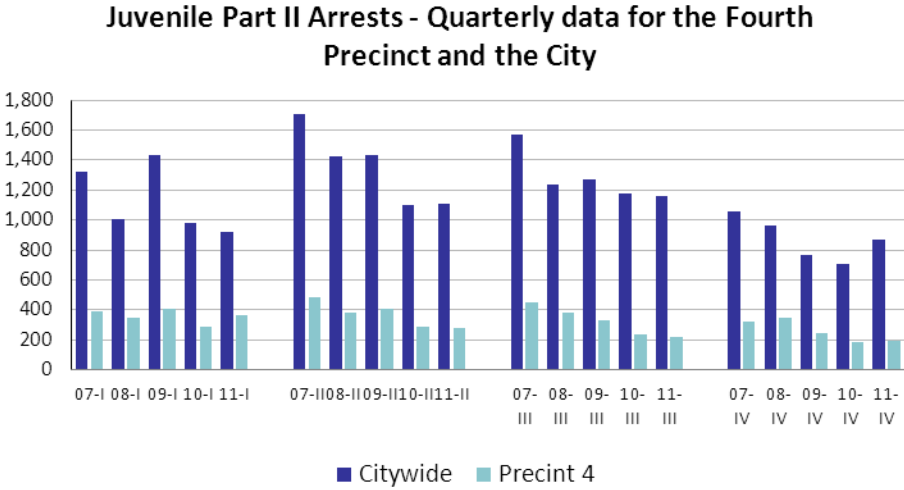
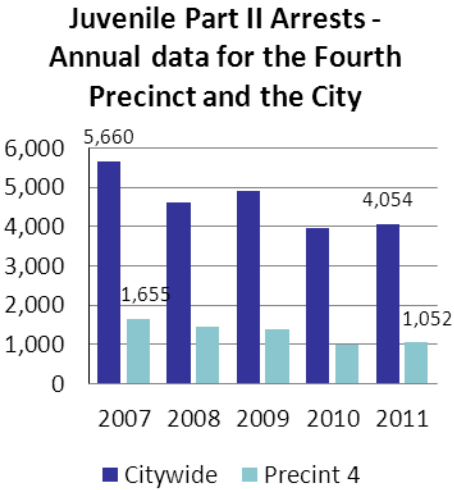


Juvenile Part I Arrests - Annual data for the Fourth Precinct and the City



Juvenile Part I Arrests - Quarterly data for the Fourth Precinct and the City

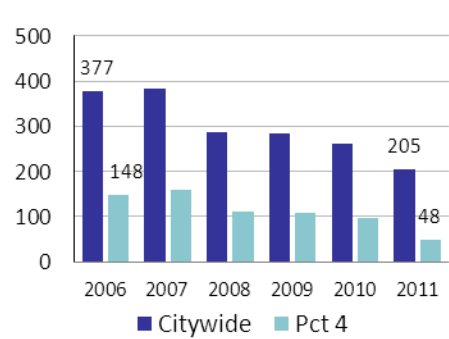




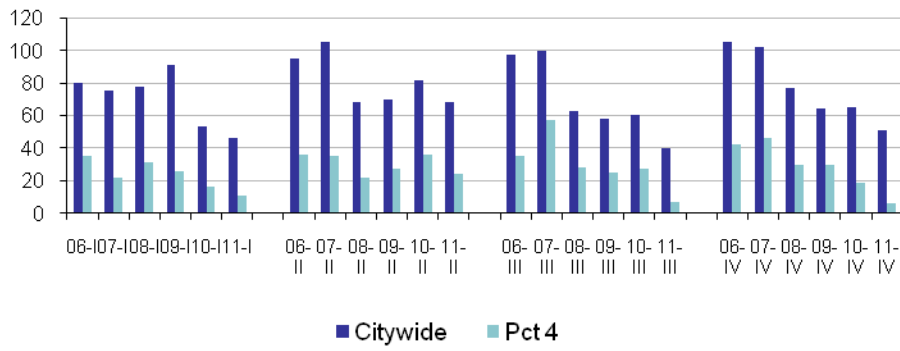
Why are these measures important? The previous four charts compare the numbers of adults and juveniles arrested for Part I and Part II crimes for a three year period of time. Part II crimes include Simple Assault, Vandalism, Weapons, Prostitution, Sex Offenses, Narcotics and DWI. While these are less violent than Part 1 crimes, they have a tremendous impact on livability. These numbers represent a nuisance, eyesore, or gateway to violent crime.

What will it take to achieve the target? There needs to be a continued focus on chronic offenders, and work with community prosecutors and judges to ensure people are sentenced to jail time. Community impact statements which are written by neighborhood residents go a long way to explaining to a judge how a seemingly minor crime can disrupt everyday life.

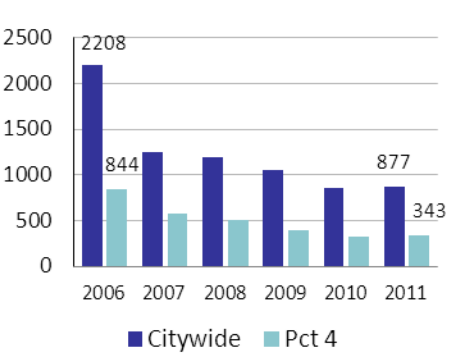
Juveniles Involved as Violent Crime Arrestees for the 4th Precinct and the City



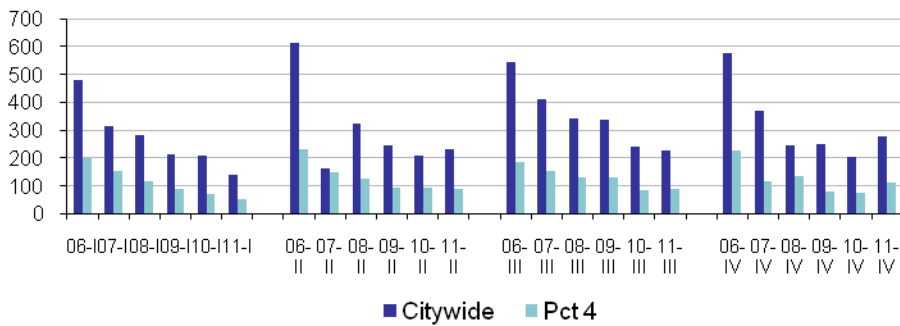
Juveniles Involved as Violent Crime Arrestees for the 4th Precinct and the City by Comparable Quarter



Juveniles Involved as Violent Crime Suspects for the 4th Precinct and the City



Juveniles Involved as Violent Crime Suspects for the 4th Precinct and the City by Comparable Quarter



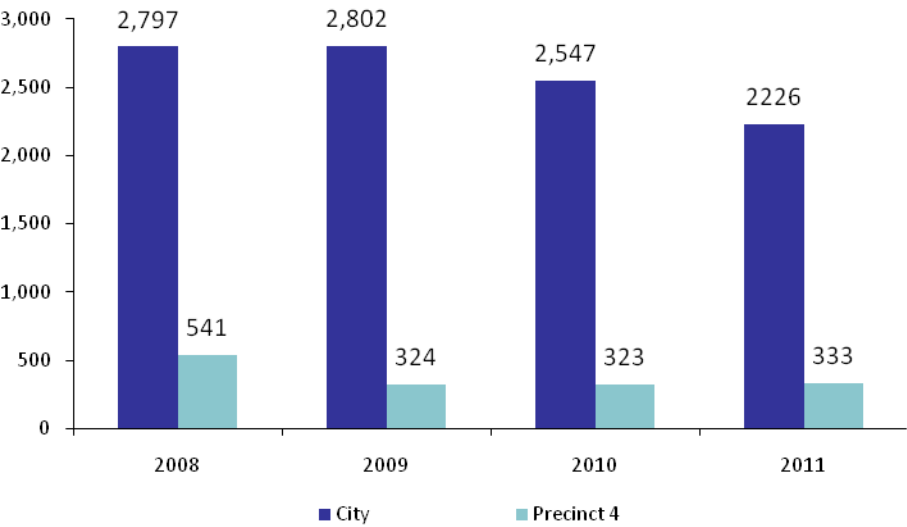
Why is this measure important?

Since juvenile offenders will likely become adult offenders, it is critical to have social or criminal justice interventions at the earliest point possible.

What will it take to achieve the target?

Juvenile crime has dropped dramatically since 2006 as a result of the city's focused efforts on juveniles. Efforts such as reinstituting the Juvenile Unit in 2007 and having School Resource Officers at Minneapolis Public Schools has yielded many results towards lowering juvenile crime. School Resource Officers provide increased opportunity to work with juveniles in constructive activities. Partnerships with other agencies, PAL and other social agency efforts will also help achieve the target.

Youth Taken to the Juvenile Supervision Center for Curfew, Truancy and Other Violations



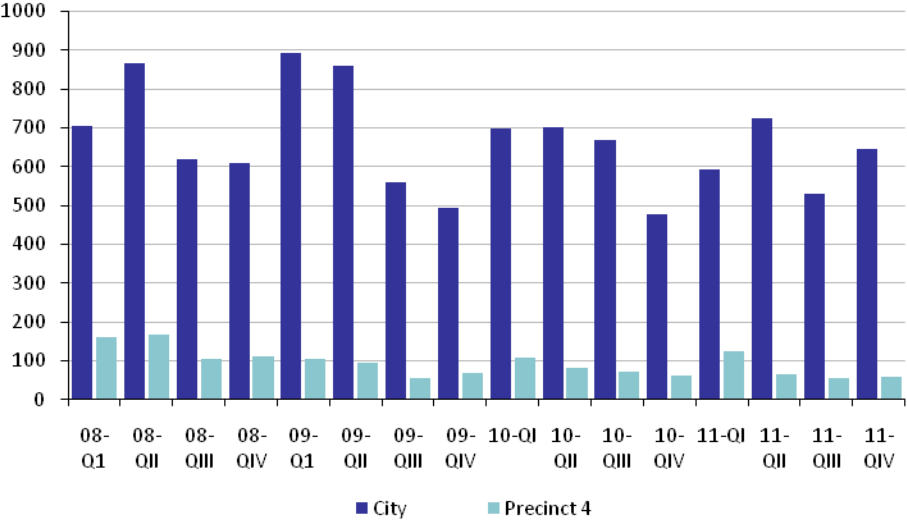
Why is this measure important?

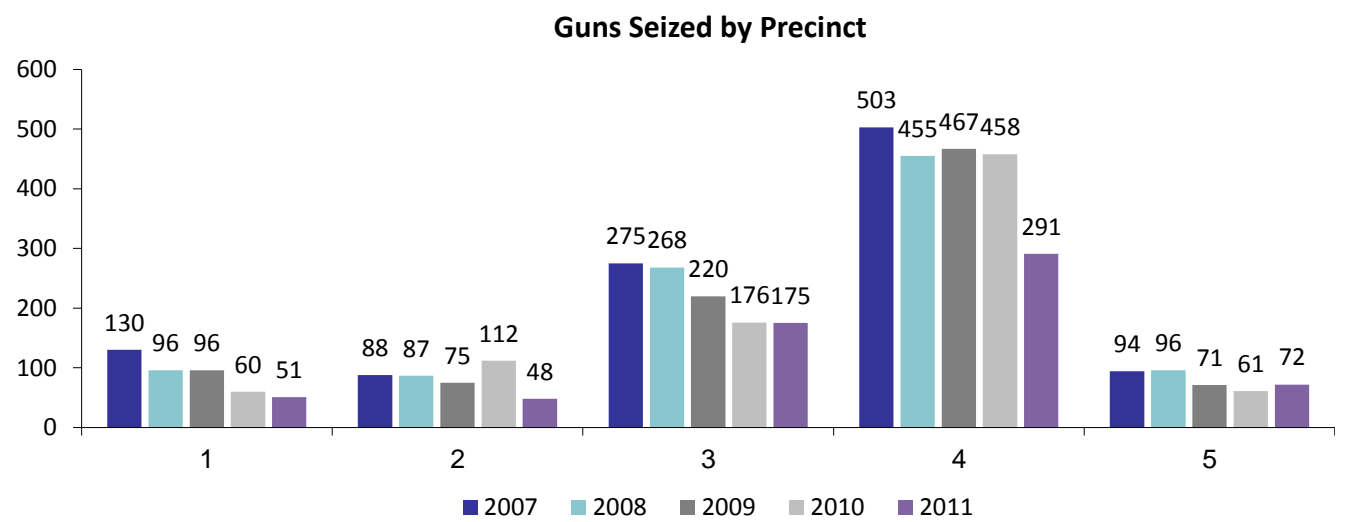
Curfew and truancy arrests are important because they help ensure juveniles are not on the street and potentially in danger. Curfew and truancy arrests also reduce the opportunity for a juvenile to commit a crime because they are taken home.

What will it take to achieve the target?

An ongoing focus by precinct officers is necessary to prevent curfew violations and to make sure juveniles are in school. Those caught violating are taken to the Juvenile Supervision Center for the most appropriate intervention.

Youth Taken to the Juvenile Supervision Center for Curfew, Truancy and Other Violations, by quarter





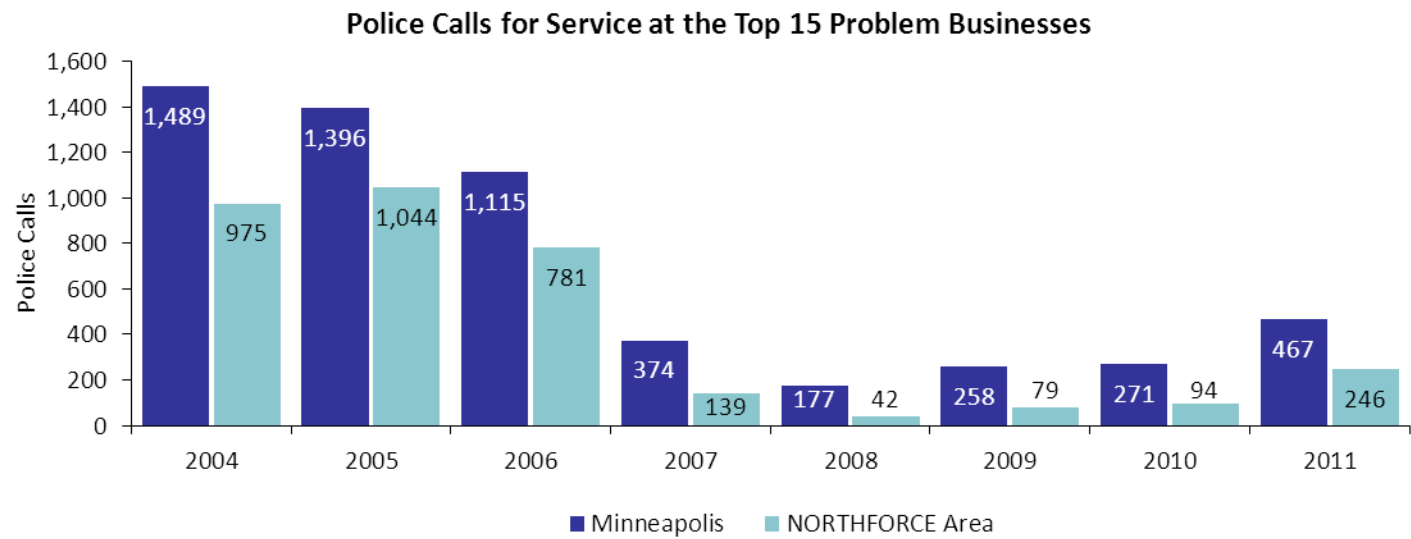
Why is this measure important?

Regardless of the number of guns on the street, this measure indicates officers are increasingly using patrol tactics to seize more illegal guns from the street. This is significant as guns are a primary weapon used in many homicides, robberies and aggravated assaults. Additionally, many of the people who are carrying the guns are felons, and arresting them with a gun in their possession carries an automatic federal prison sentence.

What will it take to achieve the target?

We have begun to shift our focus on both the guns themselves, regardless of an arrest and our most violent and dangerous criminals. Collaboration is necessary to significantly reduce the number of guns on the street. Minneapolis police officers work with the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), and are charging a record number of possession cases, as well as providing a summary on seized guns which shows where a gun purchase originated, and every person who has been known to possess the gun.

The Minneapolis Safe Streets Task Force (SSTF) formerly Violent Offender Task Force (VOTF) is targeting the most dangerous criminals, and taking many guns and large drug quantities off the streets through short and long-term investigations.



Why is this measurement important?

The License Division has encountered a phenomenon among several grocery stores where owners are not operating at required standards, thereby posing a risk to the safety, health, and livability of the neighborhood. It is important to measure our effectiveness, in partnership with other City departments, to eliminate the behaviors contributing to these issues and holding owners accountable for their business practices.

What will it take to achieve the targets?

- Targets:
- Reduce crime / 911 calls by 10% annually.
 - Reduce nuisance issues / citations in neighborhoods.

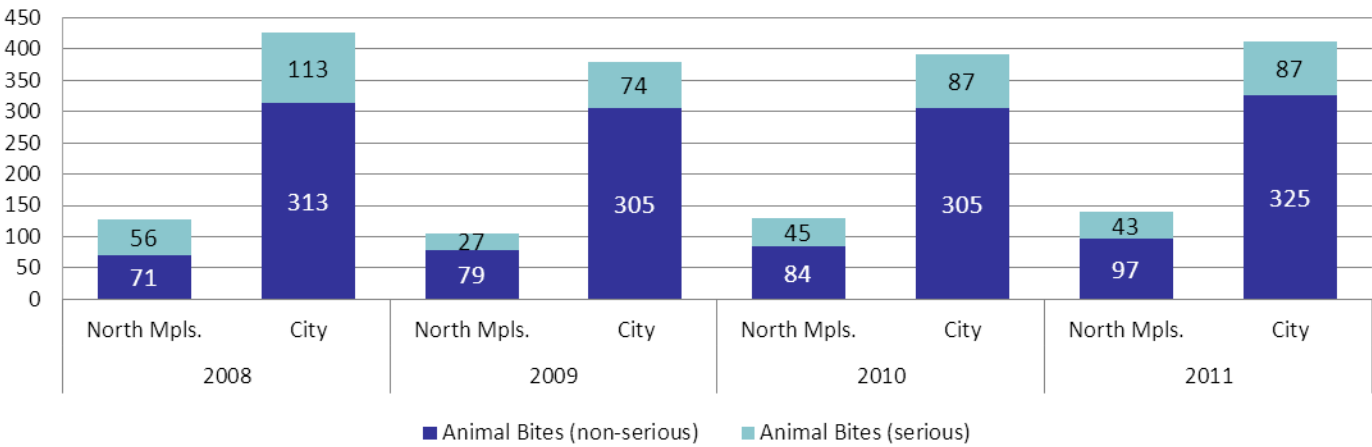
Partnerships. In addition to working closely with neighborhood leaders and City policymakers, the most effective partnership established is the Problem Business Task Force. This cross-departmental collaborative team reviews data such as police calls and enforcement actions, prioritizes establishments based on criminal activity, and develops action plans to eliminate behaviors, improve operating standards, or take adverse license actions, up to and including revoking licenses.

Systems. Access to timely police data is critical for the effectiveness of the Problem Business Task Force. Data is used to access current and up-and-coming issues, development of implementation plans, and evaluation of progress and effectiveness throughout the process. One of the clearest and simplest measurements of success is the reduction of police calls. Recently, the Minneapolis Property Information System has sometimes supplied unreliable data regarding police calls-for-service and thus the date displayed cannot be guaranteed as accurate.

Enforcement. Based on the department’s core values, safety, health, livability and accountability, field work and progressive documentation are extremely important tools to meeting our responsibilities in the community. This includes both the work of license inspectors and a strong working relationship with the City Attorney’s Office to help advise us on options and sound legal actions.

It is our intent to continue to work collaboratively with our partners, the business owners, and the neighborhoods, evaluate the impact of our actions and make continual improvements to our processes, and exercise the legal authority we have to hold these business owners accountable and make Minneapolis a safer place to call home.

Animal Bites for North Minneapolis* and the City



Note: North Minneapolis data includes data from 4th and 5th wards

Why is this measure important?

Animal bite incidents over the past 5 years demonstrate why regulating dangerous animals is so important. In 2007, a child lost his life due to a dangerous dog attack and there were several high profile dog attacks. Dangerous dogs are possible indicators of underlying criminal activity occurring in a household--such as gangs, drugs, and domestic violence. Dangerous dogs are often used for protection, intimidation and gambling (dog fighting). They contribute to the culture of violence in neighborhoods. These dogs are often abused, unsocialized, and unpredictable which makes them a serious threat to the physical safety of the residents of the communities in which they live.

The number of animal bites reported to Minneapolis Animal Care and Control (MACC) each year may not decrease significantly - where animals and humans coexist there will be animal bites. A better measurement for gauging dangerous animal activity is the number of serious/severe biting incidents.

MACC resources are focused on reducing the number of serious animal bites. Efforts include: follow-up on all bite reports, creating earlier identification of animals displaying aggression, and bi-annual compliance checks on all owners of declared animals.

Since 2008 when MACC focused greater resources on addressing dangerous animals, the number of serious bites have decreased significantly citywide and in the North Minneapolis.

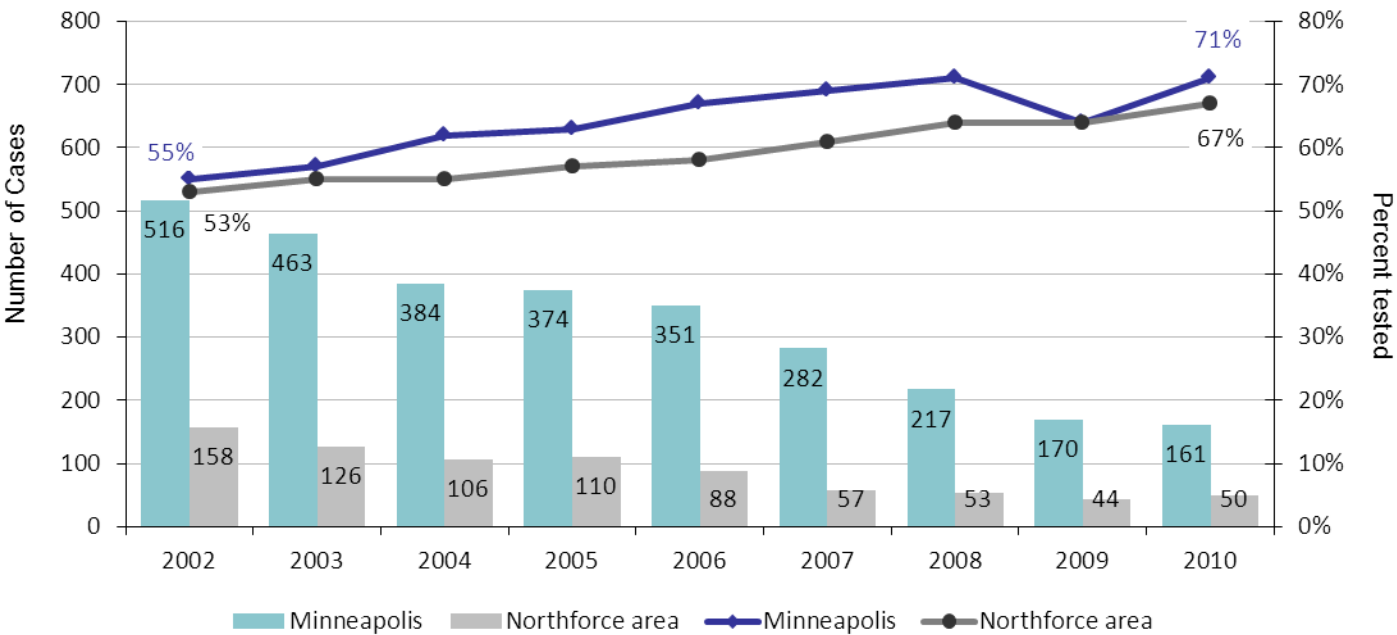
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What will it take to achieve the target of reduced serious animal bites?

- Diligent follow-up of all bite reports
- Impoundment of all animals inflicting a serious bite
- Aggressive enforcement of dangerous animal and dog fighting ordinances and statutes.
- Tools to identify potentially dangerous animals BEFORE they bite (seizure of unlicensed dogs, restrictions on violent offender ownership)
- Regular and rigorous follow-up with dangerous animals
- A domestic violence intervention initiative that takes into account the understanding of the link between animal abuse and domestic violence.
- Educational contacts with schools to 1) teach children about animal safety and 2) debunk the mystique that owning a dangerous dog is “cool”

Youth Development

Cases of Elevated Blood Lead Levels Among Children Aged Under 6 and Percent of 1 and 2 Year Olds Tested for Lead, 2002-2010

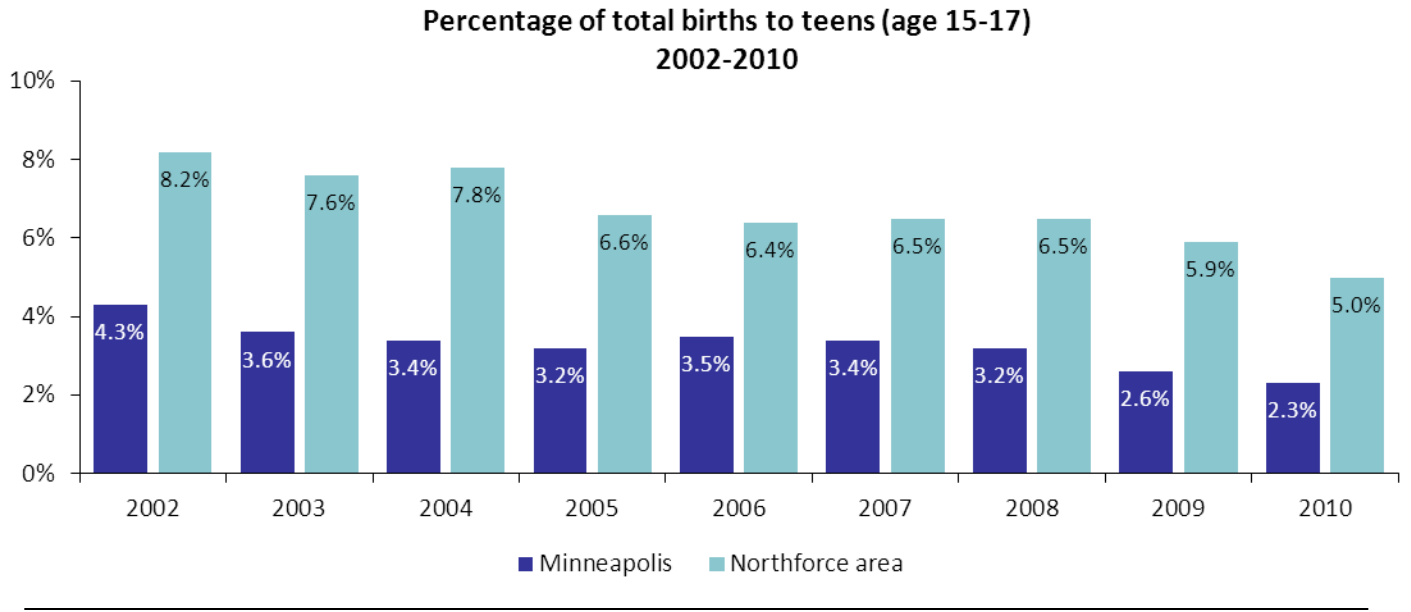


Why is this measure important?

An elevated blood lead level in a child has significant and irreversible impacts, including learning disabilities, decreased IQ, decreased growth, hyperactivity, hearing impairment, brain damage and, at very high levels, death.

What will it take to achieve the targets?

Reaching the screening target requires coordinated efforts with clinical providers, health plans, community-based organizations, and the state health department, as well as the availability of community resources to address lead hazards once elevated lead levels are detected. Eliminating lead poisoning requires broad-based community and government efforts to remediate lead hazards in homes prior to poisonings occurring. The NORTHforce Area is a main target community for local outreach, education and remediation grant funding. While the lead screening rate in Near North (73%) is close to the Citywide rate, more focus in Camden with a lower screening rate (59%) will help. Education and outreach partners in the NORTHforce Area regularly reach out to new venues for lead education, outreach and screening activities. They also provide in-home education and dust wipe sampling, and assist families with enrolling in remediation grant programs before a child becomes poisoned.

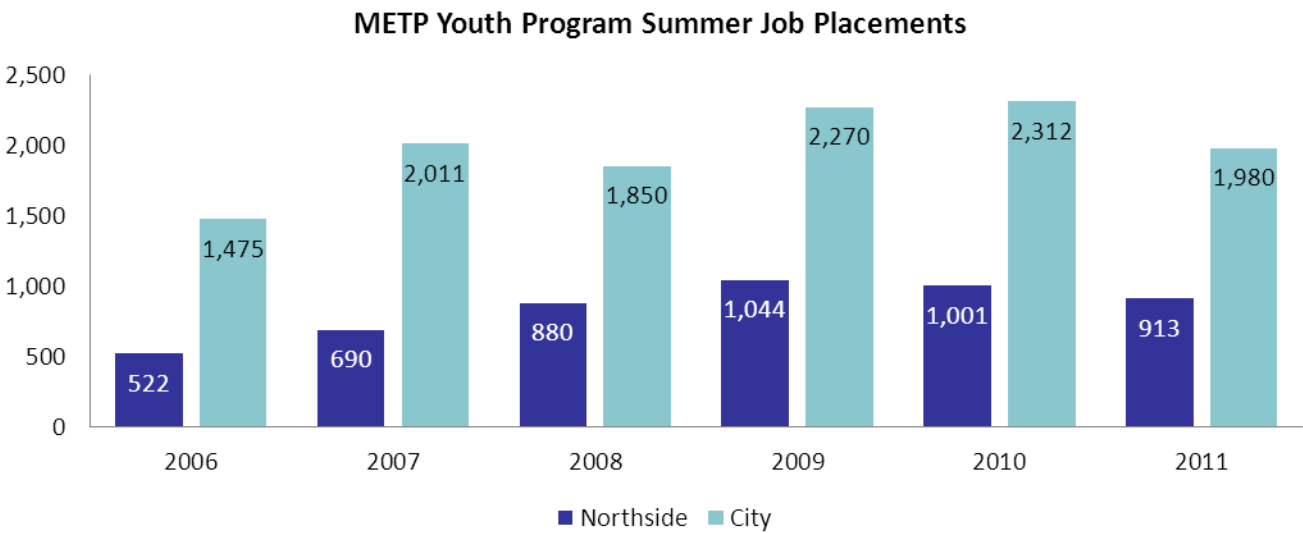


Why is this measure important?

Having a child during adolescence increases the likelihood that a mother will not complete high school and that her children will be raised in poverty. Children born to teen mothers are much more likely to exhibit behavioral problems than children of older mothers.

What will it take to achieve the targets?

Teens who value education, are involved in school and community activities, and believe in the possibility of a bright future are less likely to engage in sexual relationships at a young age, and are more careful about using contraception when they initiate sexual activity. To reduce teen pregnancy, it is essential that young people receive accurate information about reproductive health and have access to confidential medical care. To reduce repeat births to teen mothers and keep them in school, child care and other support services are essential.



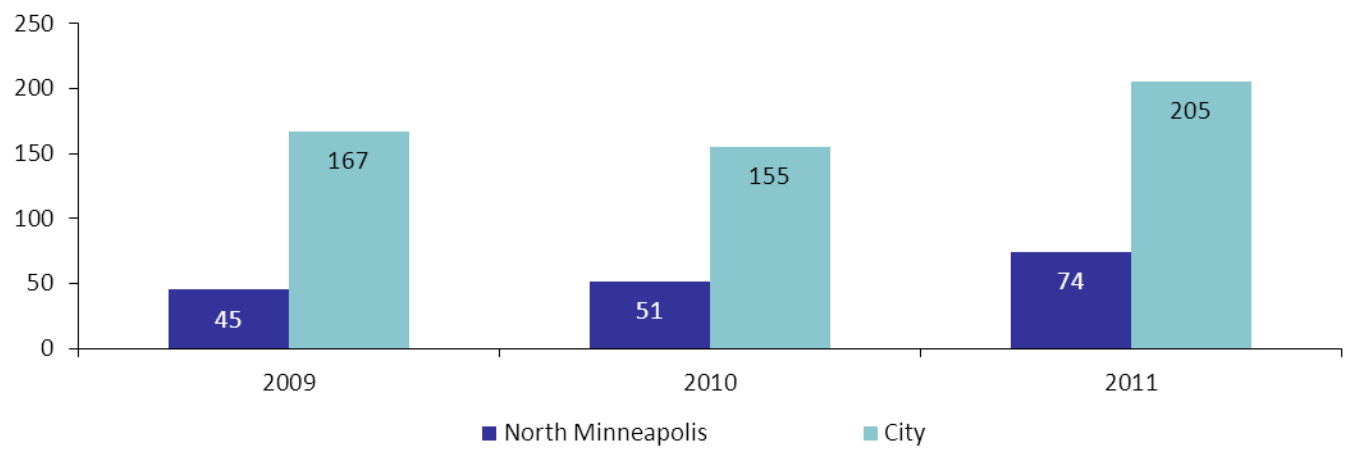
Why is this measure important?

Summer employment opportunities for Minneapolis youth are a key component of their future workforce success. Through METP’s summer work opportunities Minneapolis youth gain life changing experiences that build confidence, skills and knowledge.

What will it take to achieve the targets?

METP achieves its goals to serve Minneapolis youth in a variety of ways, through partnerships with the Minneapolis Public Schools, community-based non-profits, business and education leaders and many others. Through these partnerships we can achieve our target and assist Minneapolis youth in gaining access to valuable summer employment.

Minneapolis Youth Enrolled in Power of You

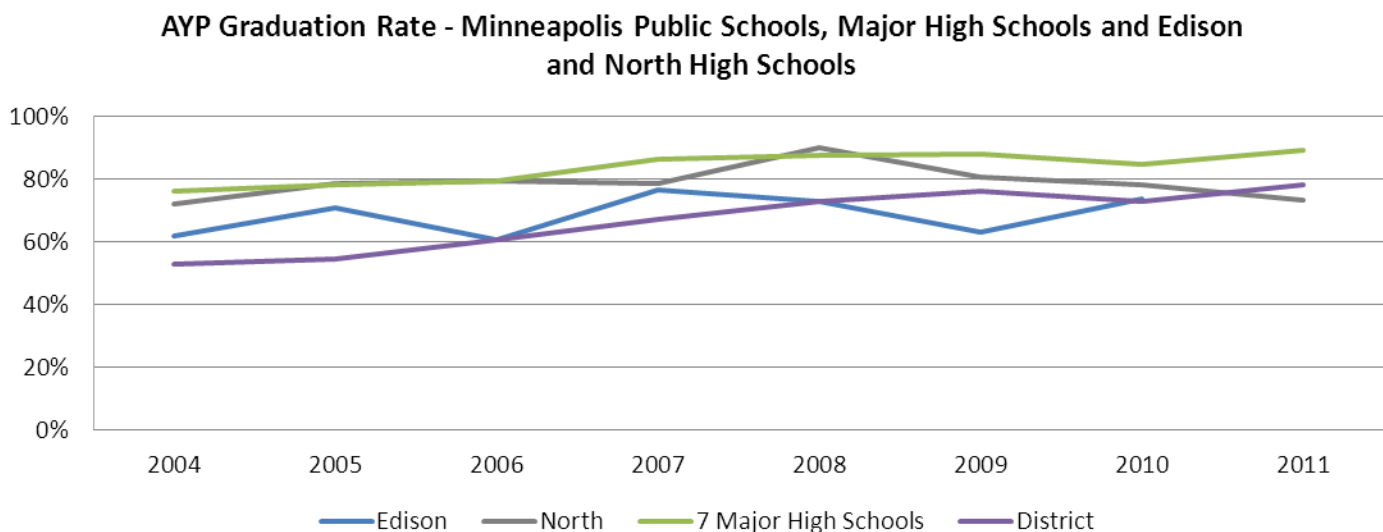


Why is this measure important?

The **Power of YOU program** provides two years of college tuition free for qualifying Minneapolis and Saint Paul high school graduates, who are also residents of either city. Participating colleges are; MCTC, Saint Paul College and Metropolitan State University.

What will it take to make progress?

Financial access to higher education is one of the key barriers to college enrollment. **The Power of You program** takes that barrier away and opens new opportunities for many first generation college students. Key to future success is the need for a legislative change that provides two years of higher education for free, continued private sector, community and public support, as well as growth in the area of recruitment efforts. Other areas to consider are; strengthening relationships with high schools and providing more help to students with personal issues and living expense needs. Finally, addressing the inadequate preparation for college challenge that was exposed as well as the decline in participant academic performance following first term must be addressed.



Why is this measure important?

Increased graduation rates and overall higher levels of educational attainment are associated with better public safety and economic outcomes than places that have lower educational outcomes. According to a Columbia University study, high school graduates tend to have more healthy lifestyles and are less likely to use publicly financed health insurance programs. High school dropouts are also at a greater risk of receiving other forms of public assistance, including federal welfare, food stamps and public housing. The research information estimates that if high school dropouts receiving assistance had earned a high school diploma, the total cost savings would be between \$7.9 and \$10.8 billion a year. High school graduation also serves as an important benchmark in the process of transition to adulthood and has a “normalizing effect” on the individual and leads to formation of more positive social networks. Furthermore, high school graduation correlates with increased access to desirable job markets, thus higher potential wage earnings, and an increase in critical thinking skills that serve to steer young people away from impulsive, harmful behavior.

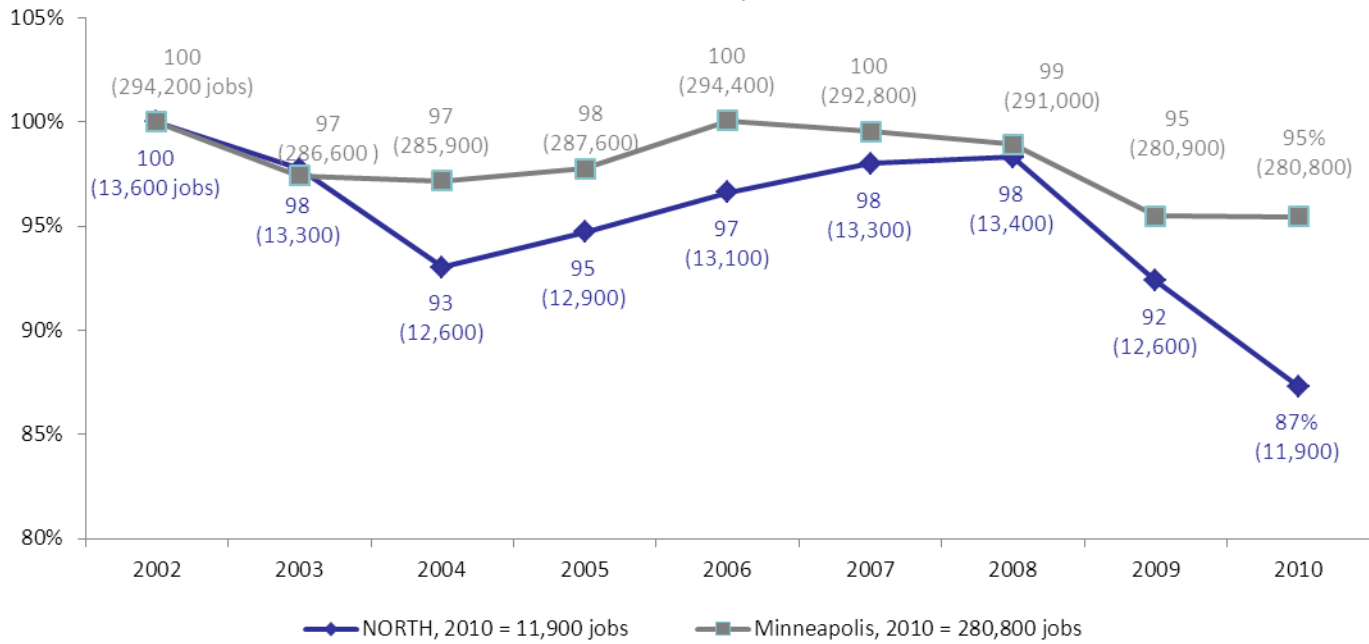
What will it take to make progress?

Efforts should be made on several levels to help young people finish high school. Most obviously, the education system must be seen as a long-term investment. While turning around individual schools and large districts takes time, it is crucial to creating *lasting* changes for communities in terms of more economically healthy communities, increased civic involvement and lower crime. Family-, individual-, community-, and school-based models or strategies to reduce school drop out and increase preparation for college and career should be adopted and implemented. Lastly, we must all reinforce our young people with messages encouraging them to pursue their K-12 and post-secondary education.

Economy and Employment

Minneapolis and North Minneapolis
Job percentage change with 2002=100%

Source: DEED-QCEW
CPED-Research, January 17, 2011



Why is this measure important?

Job growth is considered a good indicator of the overall health of the economy and the business cycle. One of the goals of CPED is to promote private sector investment to build a healthy economy with good jobs.

What will it take to achieve this goal?

CPED expects to achieve this goal in northside and citywide by encouraging existing businesses to expand and by attracting new businesses that will grow jobs.

CPED works in a number of ways to grow jobs in North Minneapolis industrial districts such as the Humboldt and Upper River industrial areas, and North Washington Jobs Park. CPED also works to strengthen the commercial districts of North Minneapolis. Some of the activities that support business, entrepreneurship and job growth in North Minneapolis and throughout the city include favorable-rate financing for real estate development and business investment, technical assistance to entrepreneurs, site selection assistance and selling City-owned property for redevelopment.

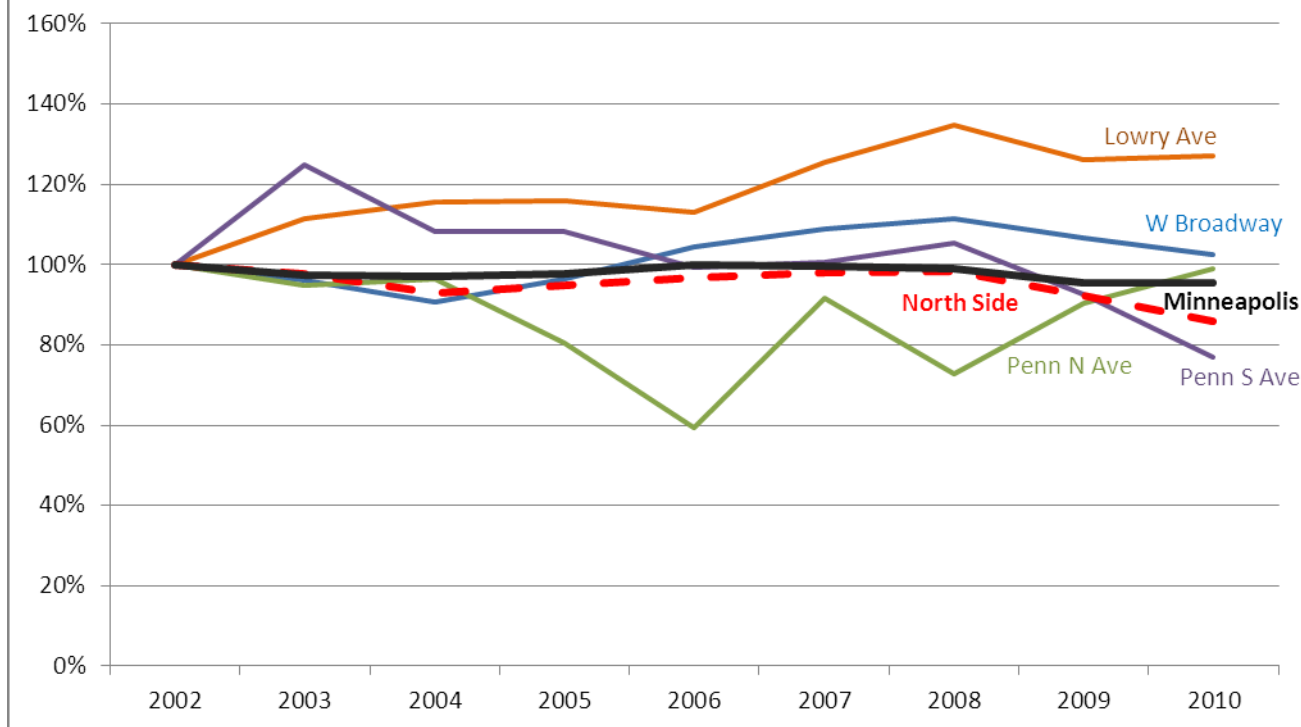
CPED staff have also been working to develop a business incentive package specific to North Minneapolis. Despite a concerted effort, CPED has not been able to draw to North Minneapolis a new business committed to hiring a significant number of local residents. In the 2012 budget deliberations, CPED submitted a proposal to use a portion of the City’s CDBG allocation as a grant incentive to attract business to North Minneapolis. That proposal was not approved, but CPED will continue to refine the concept and work with funding partners to identify resources for business recruitment.

Northside commercial corridors

Avg. annual employment percentage change

2002=100%

Source: QCEW-DEED
CPED-Research, December 2011

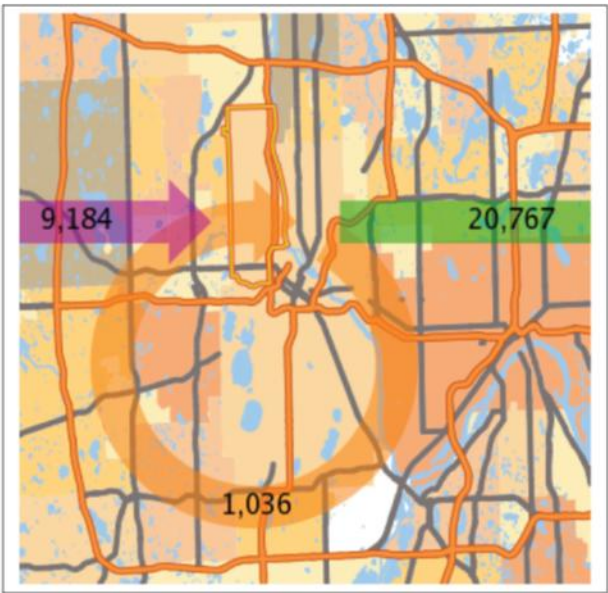


Northside Commercial and Community Corridors - Employment Trends 2002-2010

Employment	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
West Broadway	2,025	1,947	1,834	1,954	2,117	2,205	2,255	2,161	2,075
Lowry Ave	556	619	642	644	629	698	750	701	707
Penn N Ave	195	185	188	157	116	179	142	176	193
Penn S Ave	453	566	490	490	450	455	478	419	348
North Side	13,587	13,283	12,641	12,869	13,129	13,315	13,357	12,552	11,681
Minneapolis	294,162	286,631	285,883	287,552	294,370	292,833	291,019	280,899	280,830

Establishments	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
West Broadway	116	115	114	125	126	117	236	125	104
Lowry Ave	62	64	62	62	63	61	64	69	58
Penn N Ave	26	26	27	28	29	23	21	22	17
Penn S Ave	39	36	33	38	38	33	36	37	30
North Side	827	812	812	845	856	812	955	838	701
Minneapolis	12,541	12,351	12,218	12,581	12,743	12,297	12,261	11,753	11,429

NORTHSIDE INFLOW-OUTFLOW ANALYSIS
CPED-Research, December 2011



- N Analysis Selection**
- Note: Overlay arrows do not indicate directionality of worker flow between home and employment locations.
- Employed and Live in Selection Area
 - Employed in Selection Area, Live Outside
 - Live in Selection Area, Employed Outside

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

	2000	2005-09	Change
Northside	10.2%	14.9%	4.7%
Minneapolis	5.8%	8.2%	2.4%

Sources:
2000 data: 2000 Census of Population and Housing
2005-2009 data: 5-year averages American Community Survey

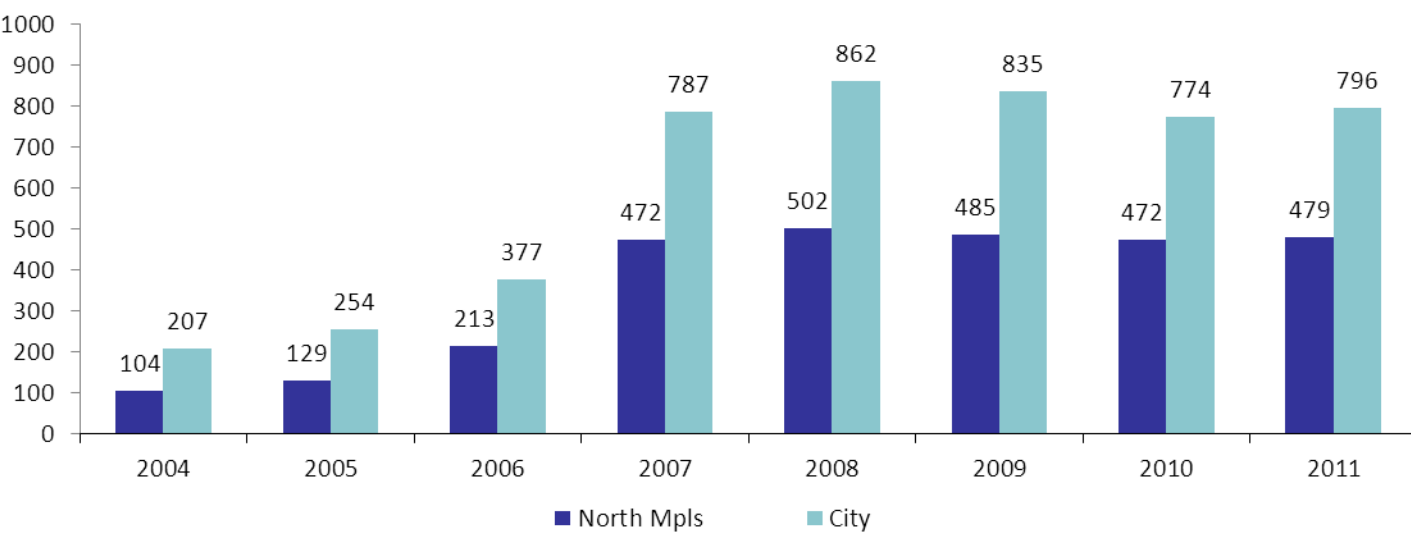
PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE WORKING AND LIVING IN NORTHSIDE

Primary jobs	2002	2009	Percentage change
Employed in Northside	11,465	10,227	-10.8%
Employed and Living in Northside	1,671	1,036	-38.0%
Share	14.6%	10.1%	-4.5%

Source: Census Bureau On the Map
Inflow/Outflow job counts in 2009

Physical Environment

Properties on Vacant Building Registration List



Why is this measure important?

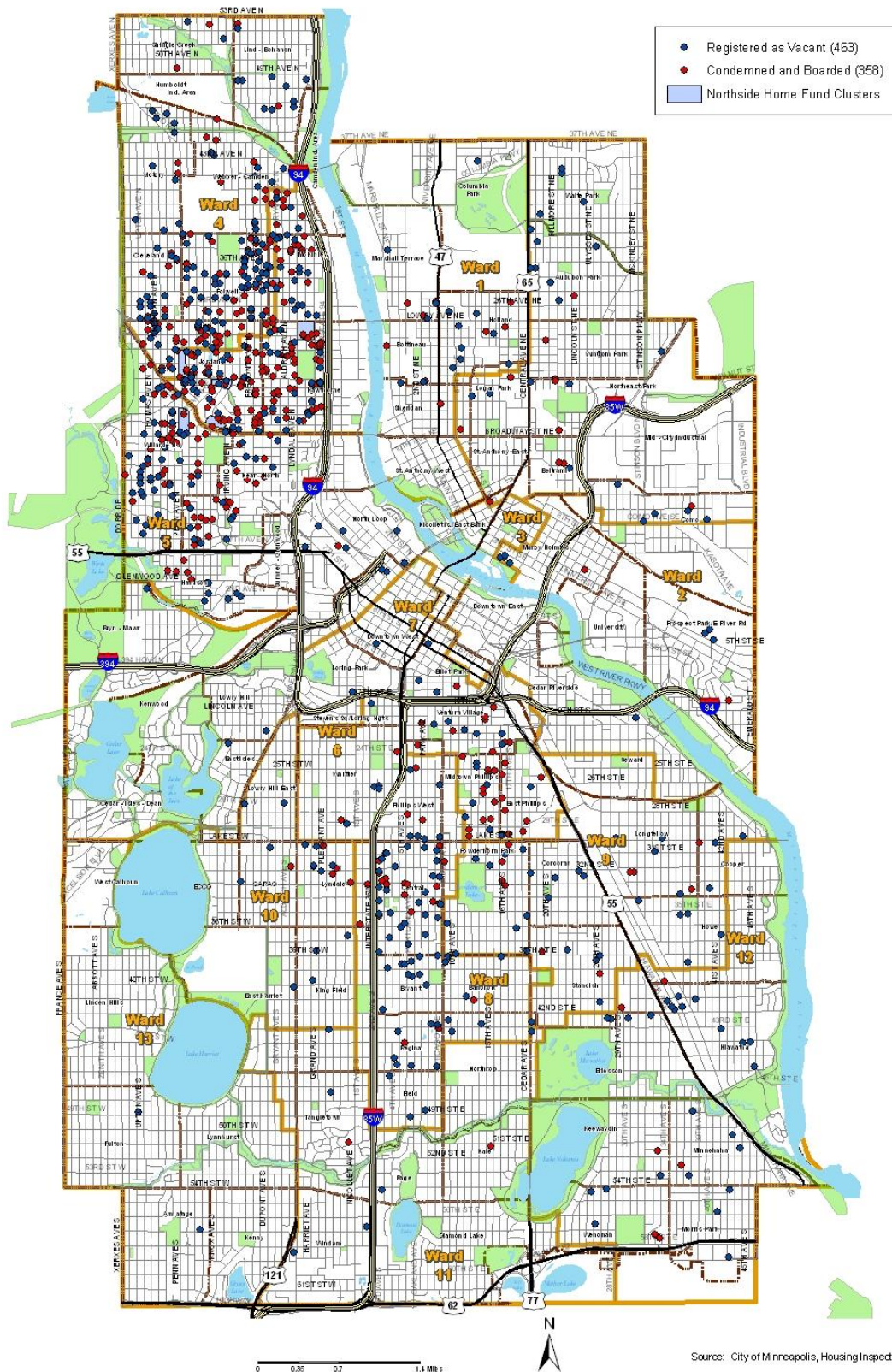
The longer a building remains in the City’s Vacant Building Registration (VBR) program, the more likely it is to experience serious decline such as copper theft, fire and generally disrepair. This will result in more costly repairs to properly rehabilitate in the future. To maintain a standard of quality housing stock, it is in the best interest of everyone to work collectively to move the property back into the housing market as fast as possible and remove the blighting influence.

What will it take to address the changes?

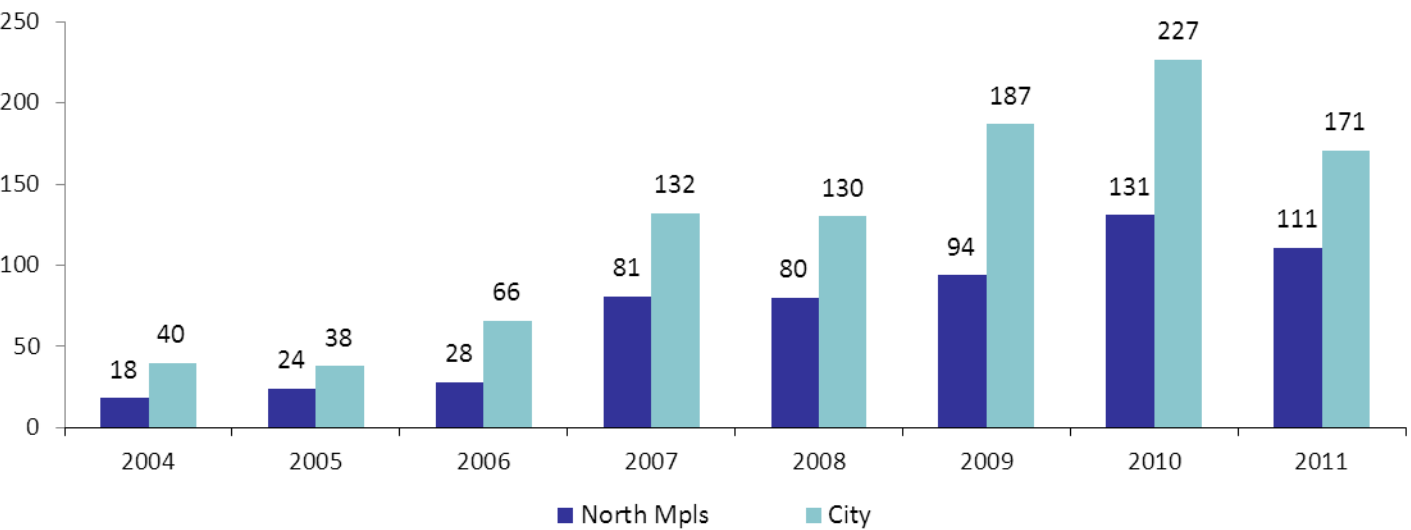
The City charges owners of VBR properties an annual fee of more than \$6700. To minimize the economic impact and provide an incentive for rehabilitation, the City utilizes a “waiver” provision which permits owners to hold fees in abeyance if they agree to enter into a Restoration Agreement with the City and bring the property up to code in a timely manner. As of January 2012, there are 128 Restoration Agreements in progress with hundreds of others successfully completed.

Map on next page...

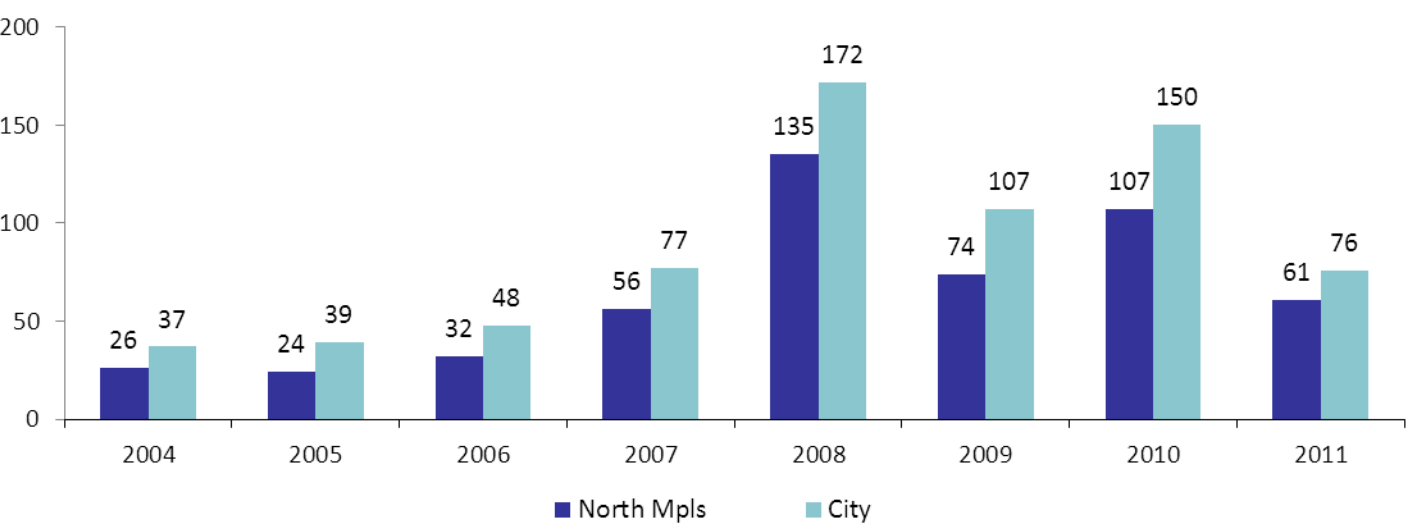
Vacant, Boarded, and Condemned Properties as of December 31, 2011



All (CPED and Regulatory Services) Rehabilitations



All (CPED and Regulatory Services) Demolitions



Why are these measures important?

Vacant and boarded buildings negatively affect the safety and livability of the City's neighborhoods. They frequently become havens for criminal activity and contribute to blight and reduced property values. The safety and livability of our neighborhoods is improved with each vacant and boarded building that is demolished or rehabbed. Regulatory Services has three main regulatory business processes that directly impact whether a property is rehabbed or demolished. They include:

- Code Compliance – which requires all condemned properties to be brought up to all current codes before a certificate of occupancy will be issued.
- Emergency Demolition – which uses the City's regulatory authority to order emergency demolitions of properties that pose an immediate hazard to public safety.
- Nuisance Declaration and Abatement (249 Ordinance) – which is used to determine when a property should be declared a nuisance and abated through demolition or rehab.

Community Planning and Economic Development – Single Family Housing Division also plays a role in fostering rehab of existing housing and demolition of properties in preparation for future development opportunities.

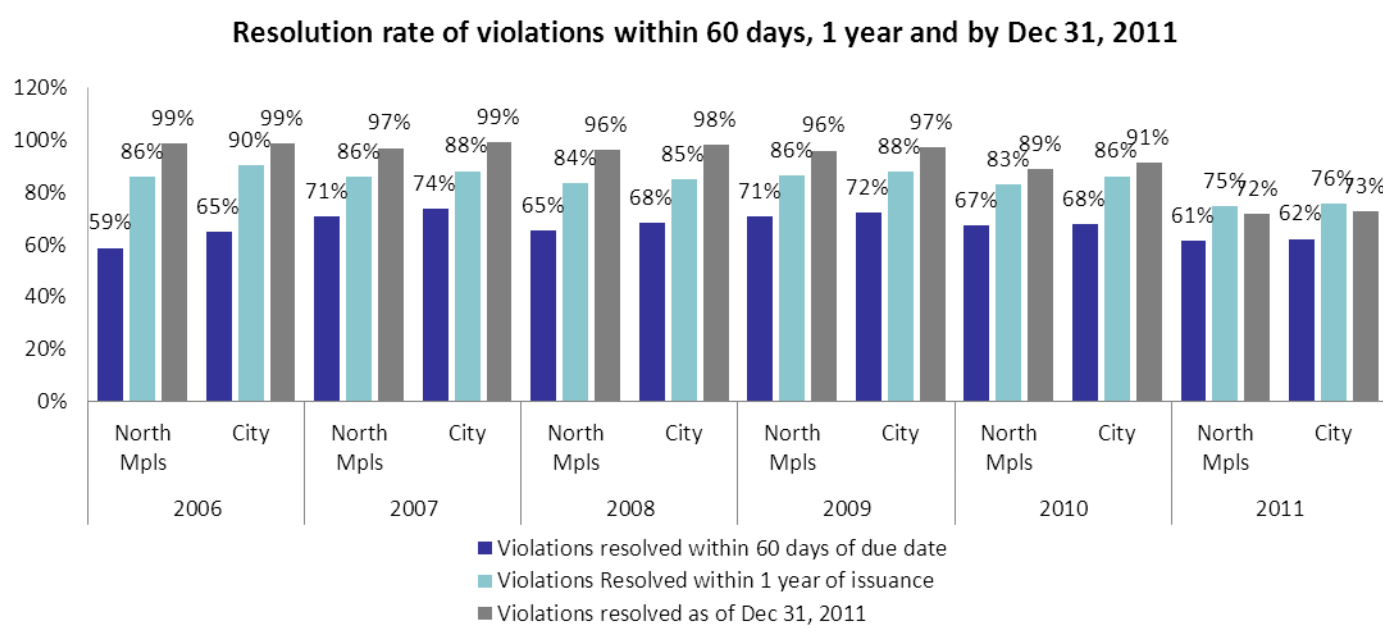
Prior to 2005, the City completed few demolitions on an annual basis and very few properties that were entirely rehabbed. The above charts demonstrate the trends over the past seven years of both demolitions and rehabs. Over this time period both Regulatory Services and CPED have committed significant resources that have resulted in many properties being demolished or rehabbed and returned to productive use. The current trend demonstrates a potential return to properties staying in the Vacant Building Registration program longer.

What will it take to address the changes?

Regulatory Services expects this trend to continue in 2012, requiring more creative enforcement mechanisms. The annual target for properties rehabbed or demolished using the Nuisance Abatement tool will be 50 buildings rehabbed and less than 60 demolished.

Based on the prior year trends in rehabs the city anticipated that approximately 275 buildings would be rehabbed in 2011 through Regulatory Services. This trend did not hold in 2011 due to a number of economic conditions outside of regulatory control.

The average cost to demolish a residential structure is \$17,500. We continue to collaborate with partners such as the Minneapolis Department of Civil Rights to provide opportunities for bidding to small, women-, or minority-owned businesses. The Vacant Building Registration fee is tied to the Director's Fee schedule resulting in annual increases, which provide necessary funding resources without negative consequence to the general fund. Because of aforementioned trends, however, we anticipate a reduction in recovery through property taxes for these fees. This may have an impact on future Nuisance Abatement actions funded through the revolving account.

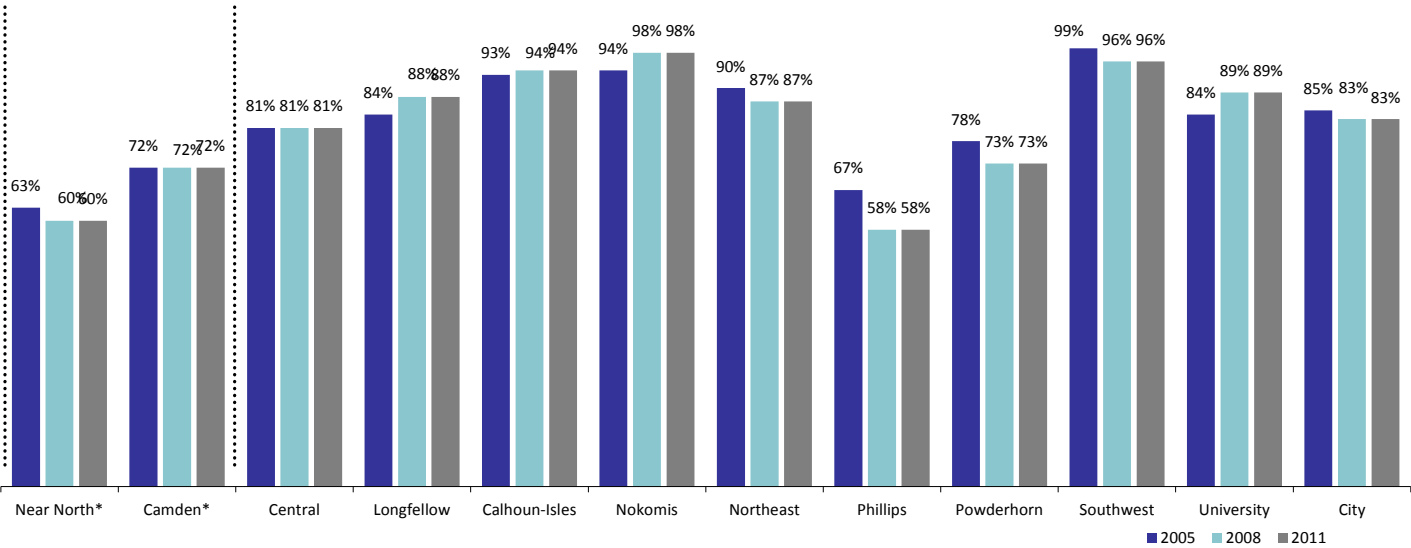


Why is this measurement important?
Regulatory Services is committed to being a strong partner in the *NORTHnext* initiative. The charts above are a brief summary of efforts that address livability concerns of people living on the northside and throughout Minneapolis.

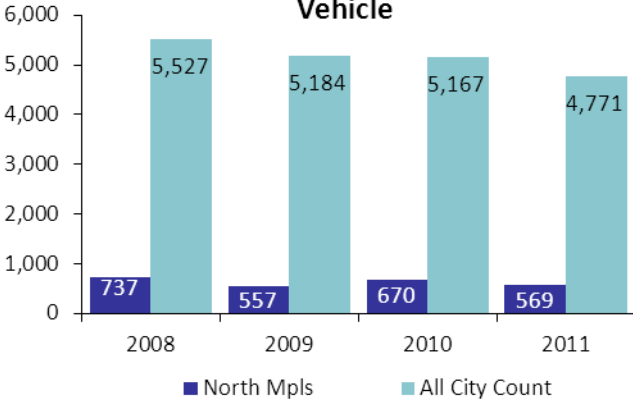
The top chart shows inspections and violations in North Minneapolis and the entire city. The next chart indicates compliance with these orders. Several measures are utilized to measure trends in compliance.

Residents who Perceived their Neighborhood to be Clean and Well Maintained by Community Area

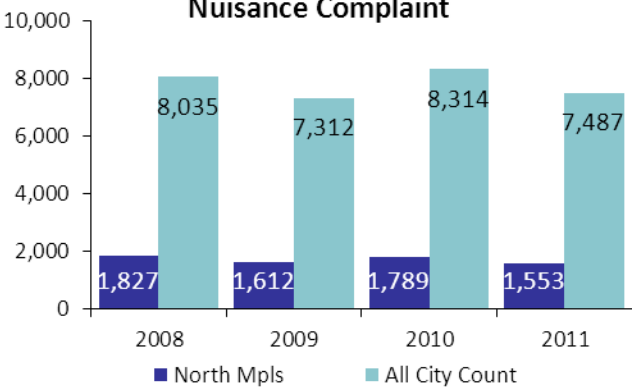
* NORTHforce area



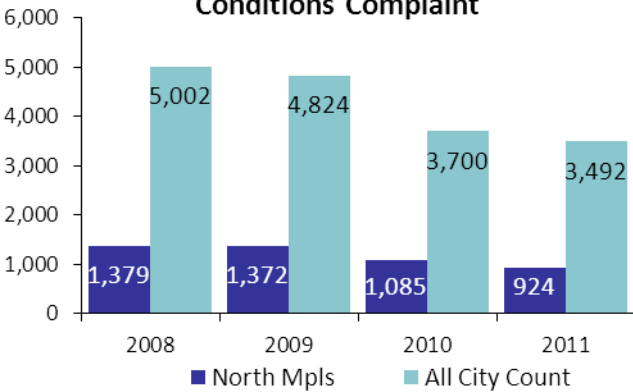
311 Service Request: Abandoned Vehicle



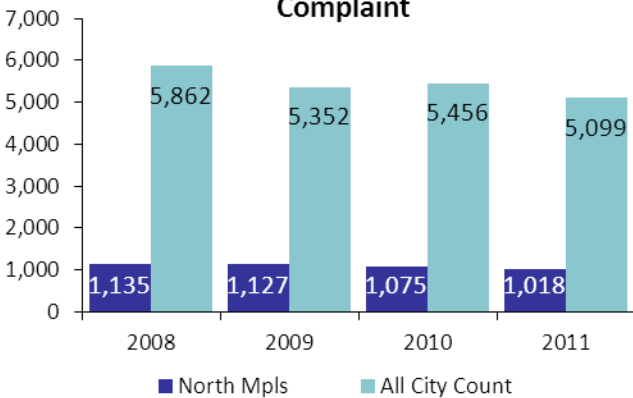
311 Service Request: Exterior Nuisance Complaint



311 Service Request: Residential Conditions Complaint



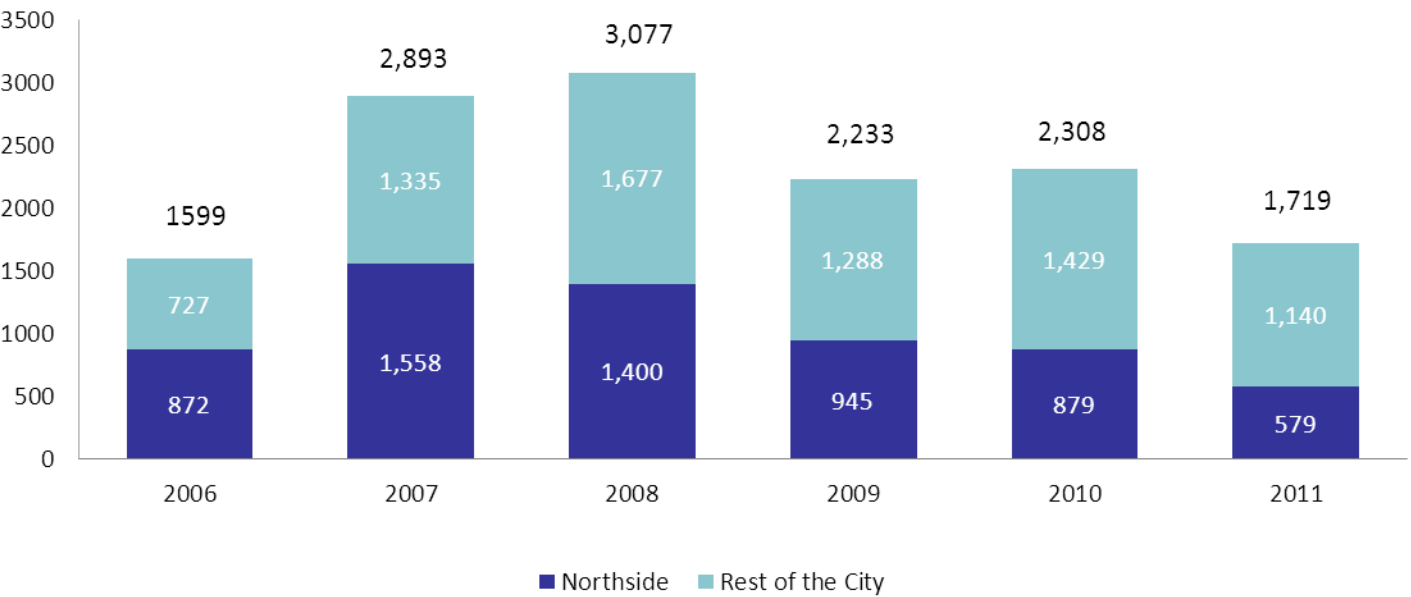
311 Service Request: Animal Complaint



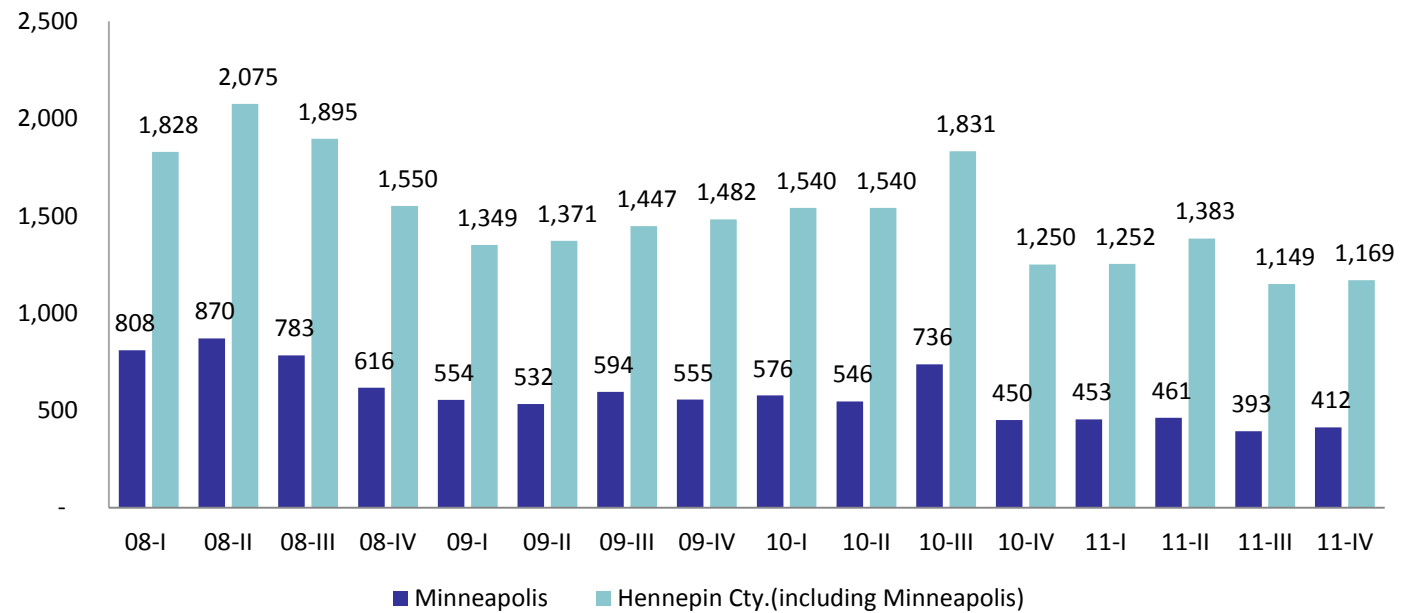
Development

Foreclosures Comparison:
Total for City, Northside and Rest of the City

Source: Hennepin County
CPED Research, Jan. 2012



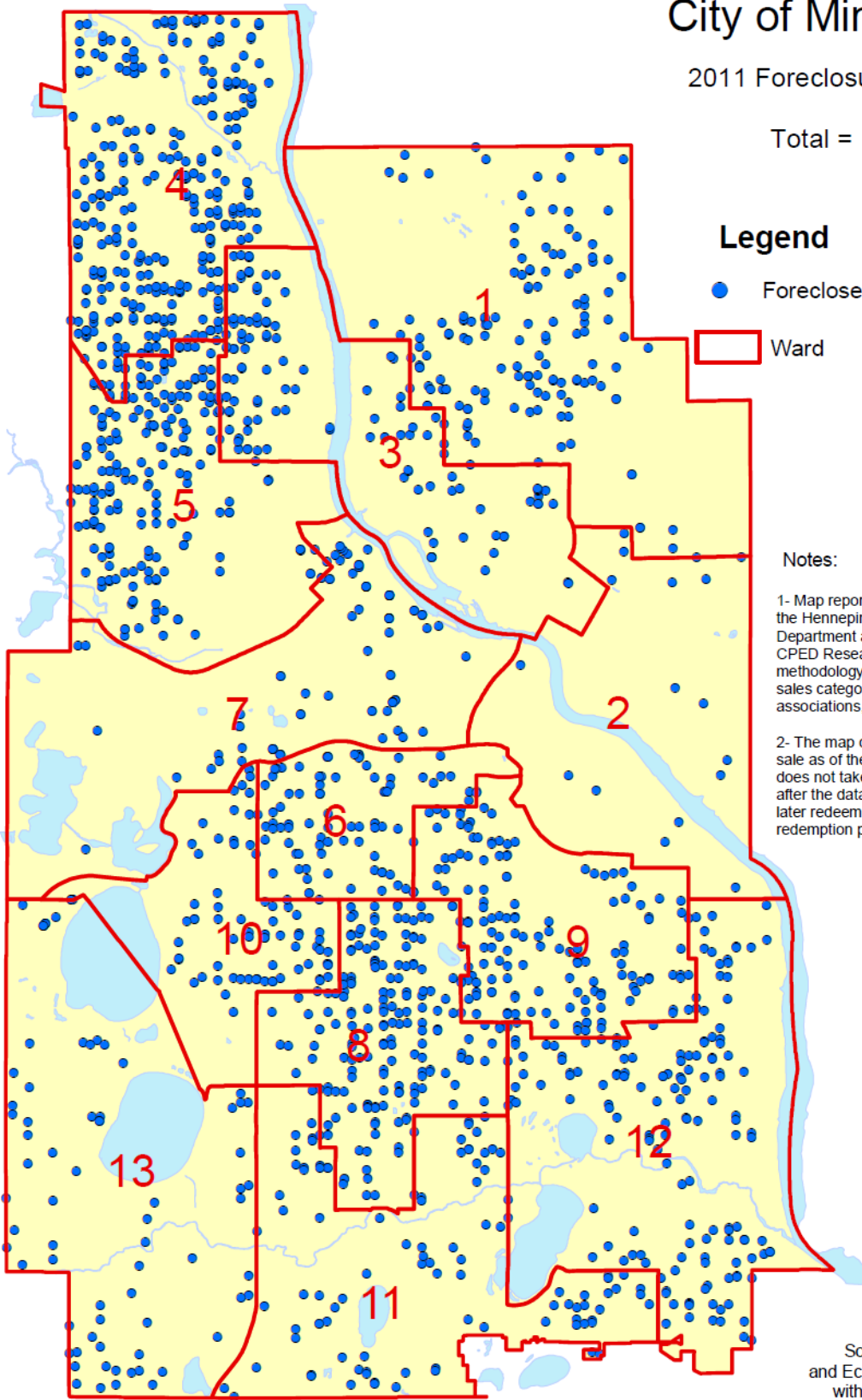
Foreclosures Sales by Quarter



City of Minneapolis

2011 Foreclosures by Ward

Total = 1,719



Legend

- Foreclosed Property
- Ward

Notes:

- 1- Map reports foreclosure sales reported by the Hennepin County Sheriff to Taxpayer Services Department and later sent to City of Minneapolis CPED Research Division. Hennepin County's methodology is to count all foreclosure sheriff's sales categories (mortgage, assessments, associations, executions, and judgments).
- 2- The map displays foreclosures at the Sheriff's sale as of the most recent reporting period and does not take into account foreclosures recorded after the data was compiled, nor any properties later redeemed by the owner in the 6 month redemption period.

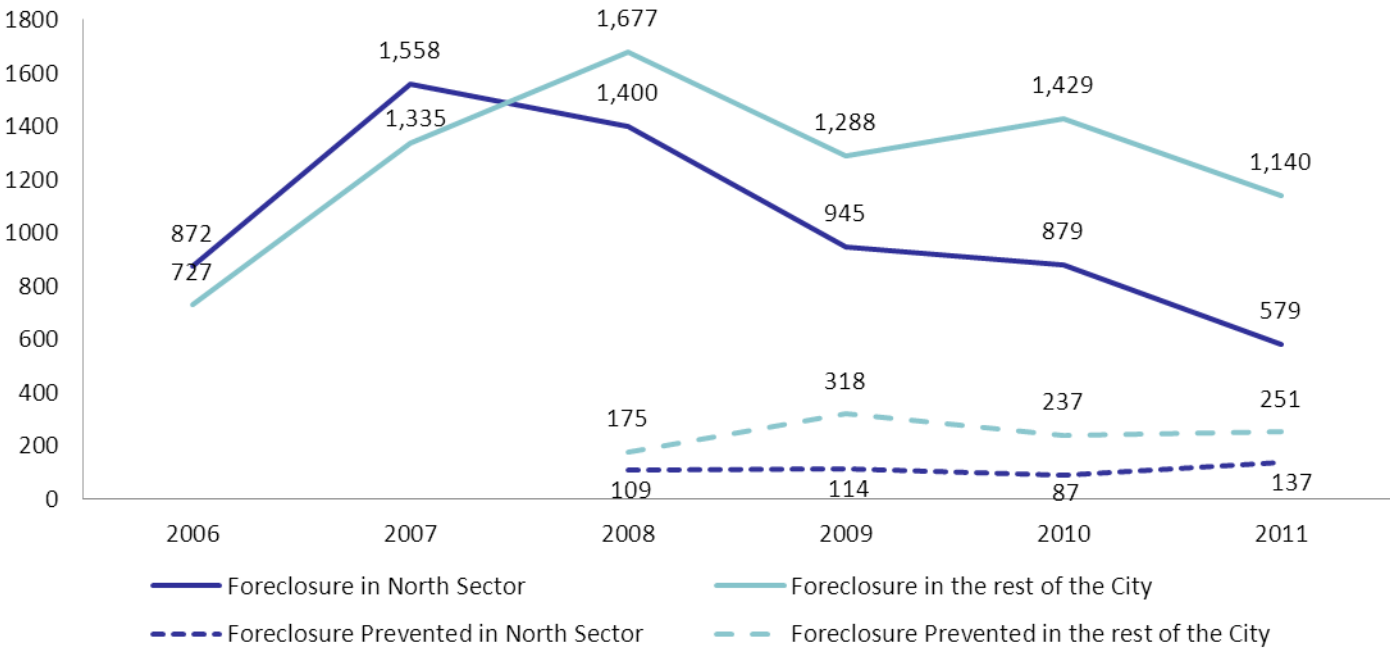


City of Minneapolis
Department of Community Planning
& Economic Development - CPED

Source: Community Planning
and Economic Development Research
with data from Hennepin County.
January 2012

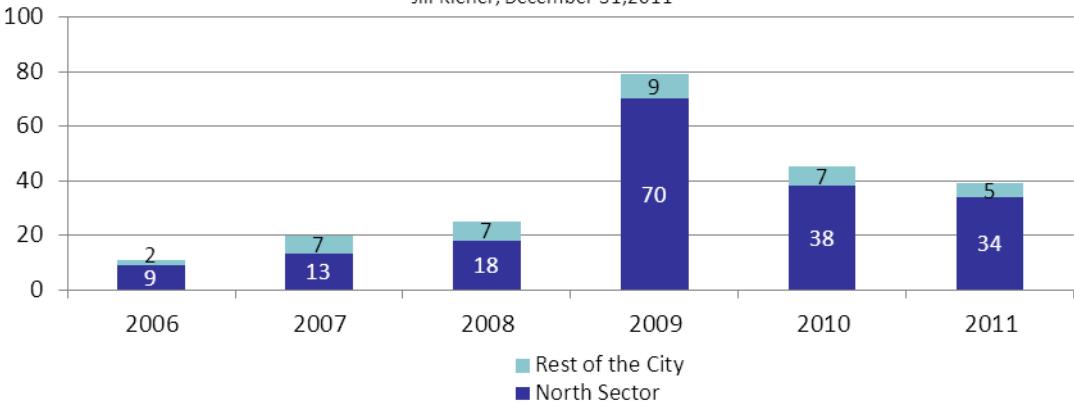
Comparison of Foreclosures and Foreclosures Prevented:
North Sector and Rest of the City

Sources: Hennepin County and Minnesota Homeownership Center
CPED Research, Jan. 2012



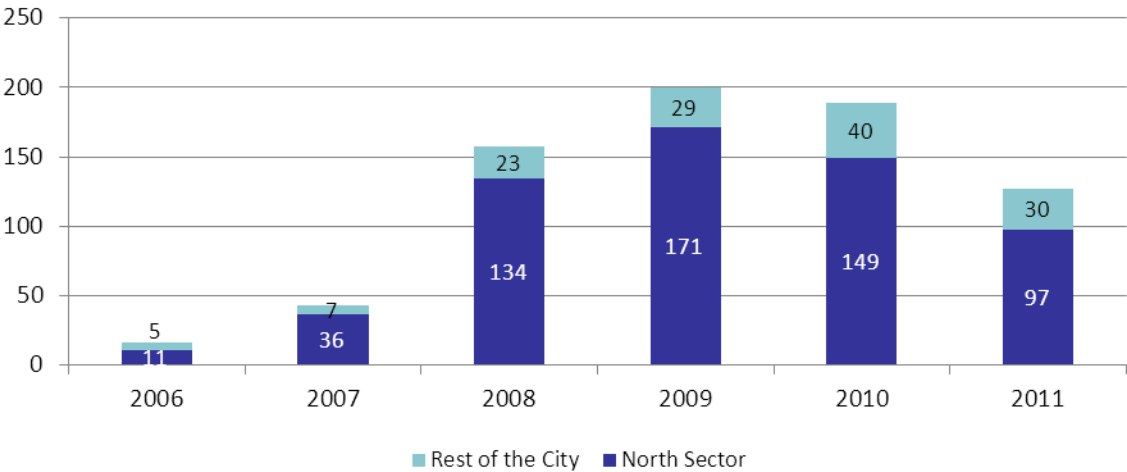
New and Rehabbed Homes Completed and Sold by Year

Source: CPED Single Family Housing
Jill Kiener, December 31, 2011



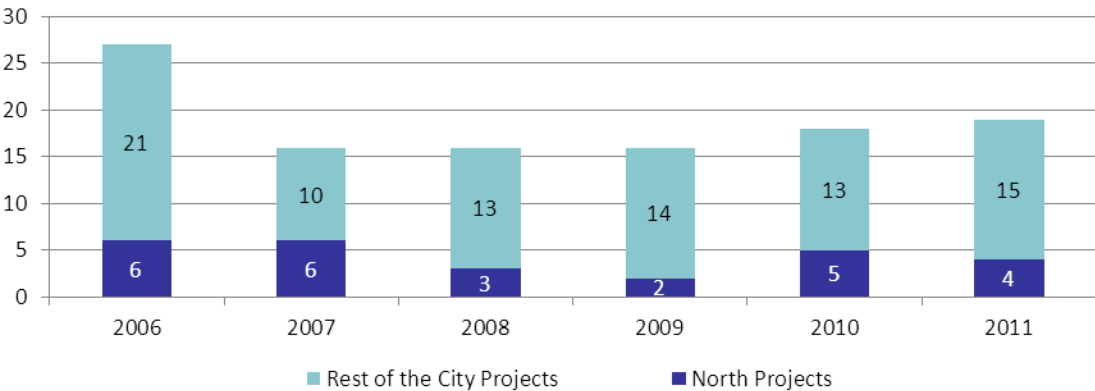
Property Acquisition:
North Sector and Rest of the City

Source: CPED Single Family
Jill Kiener, December 31, 2011



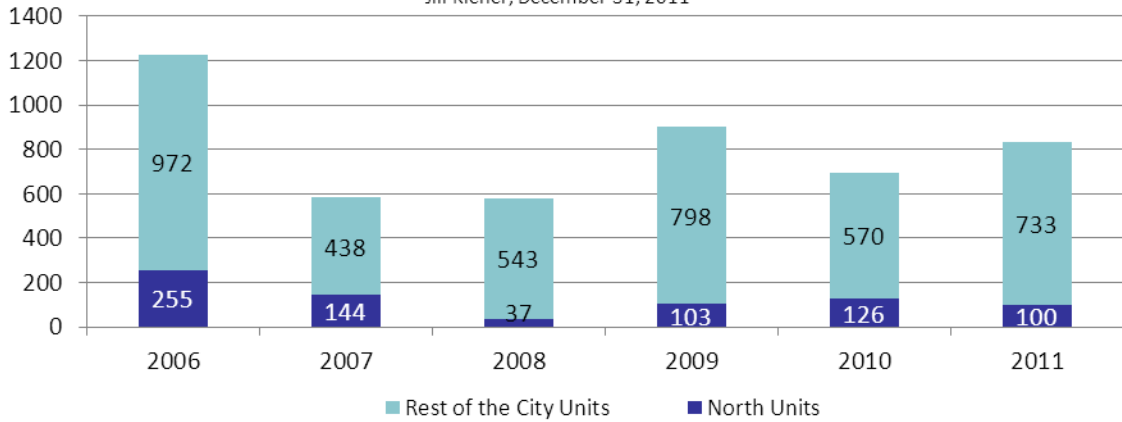
Completed Multifamily Housing Projects:
North Sector and the Rest of the City

Source: CPED Multifamily Housing



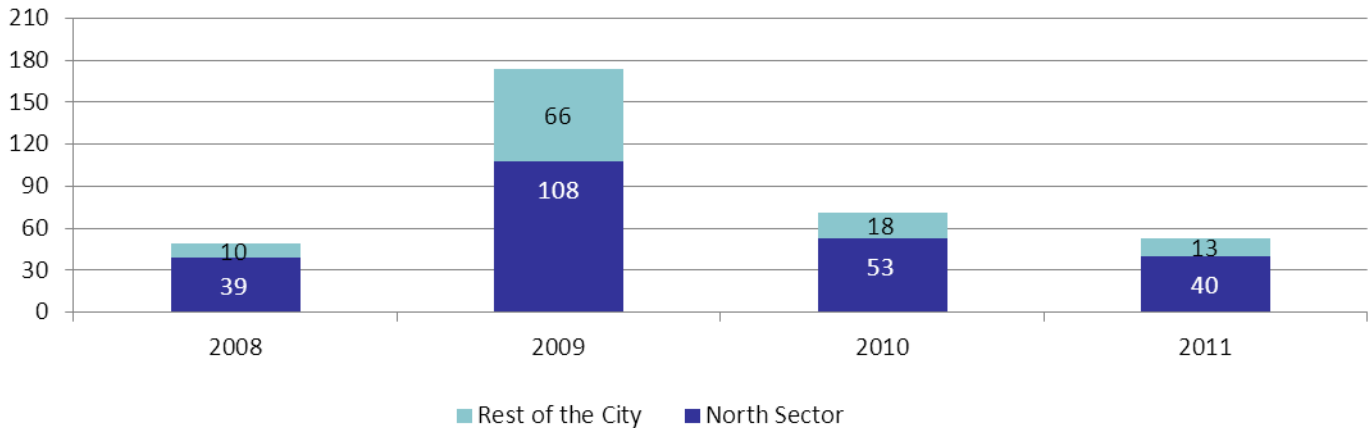
Completed Multifamily Housing Units:
North Sector and Rest of the City

Source: CPED Multifamily Housing
Jill Kiener, December 31, 2011



Minneapolis Advantage Loans:

Source: CPED Housing
Jill Kiener, December 31, 2011



Narrative for slides 41-45

Why is this measure important?

A foreclosed property has a negative effect on the value of other houses on the block. When left untreated, the ramifications can be even more devastating, including disinvestment by others on the block and potentially abandonment. Abandonment can lead to increased unwanted activities in the neighborhood, such as copper theft, fire, prostitution and unmaintained properties. To maintain the standard of quality housing stock that the residents demand, it is in the best interest of the city and its partners to collaboratively create a healthy housing market.

continued...

Development

In the last decade, the north Minneapolis community experienced multiple housing challenges including, but not limited to, predatory lending, disinvestment, foreclosures, abandonment, increased number of poorly managed single-family and small-scale rental units (north Minneapolis does not have many large multifamily rentals like other parts of the city), and most recently a natural disaster—tornado. In each of these cases, not addressing the issue will result in long term negative consequences to the community and could lead to further disinvestment.

The preceding charts and map represent a multi-pronged policy approach to neighborhood stabilization in north Minneapolis. CPED has been successful in securing millions of dollars in federal, state and philanthropic resources that have been leveraged with city resources to combat the multiple housing challenges described above. As part of this effort, CPED is partnering with local non-profit developers in the implementation of our stabilization strategies. These strategies include:

- Reduce the number of foreclosures
- Acquire and demolish blighted properties that have outlived their economic life
- Acquire and rehabilitate foreclosed and abandoned properties
- Redevelop scattered sites
- Support homeowners to reoccupy housing units
- Build new multifamily rental housing on the corridors

What will it take to make progress?

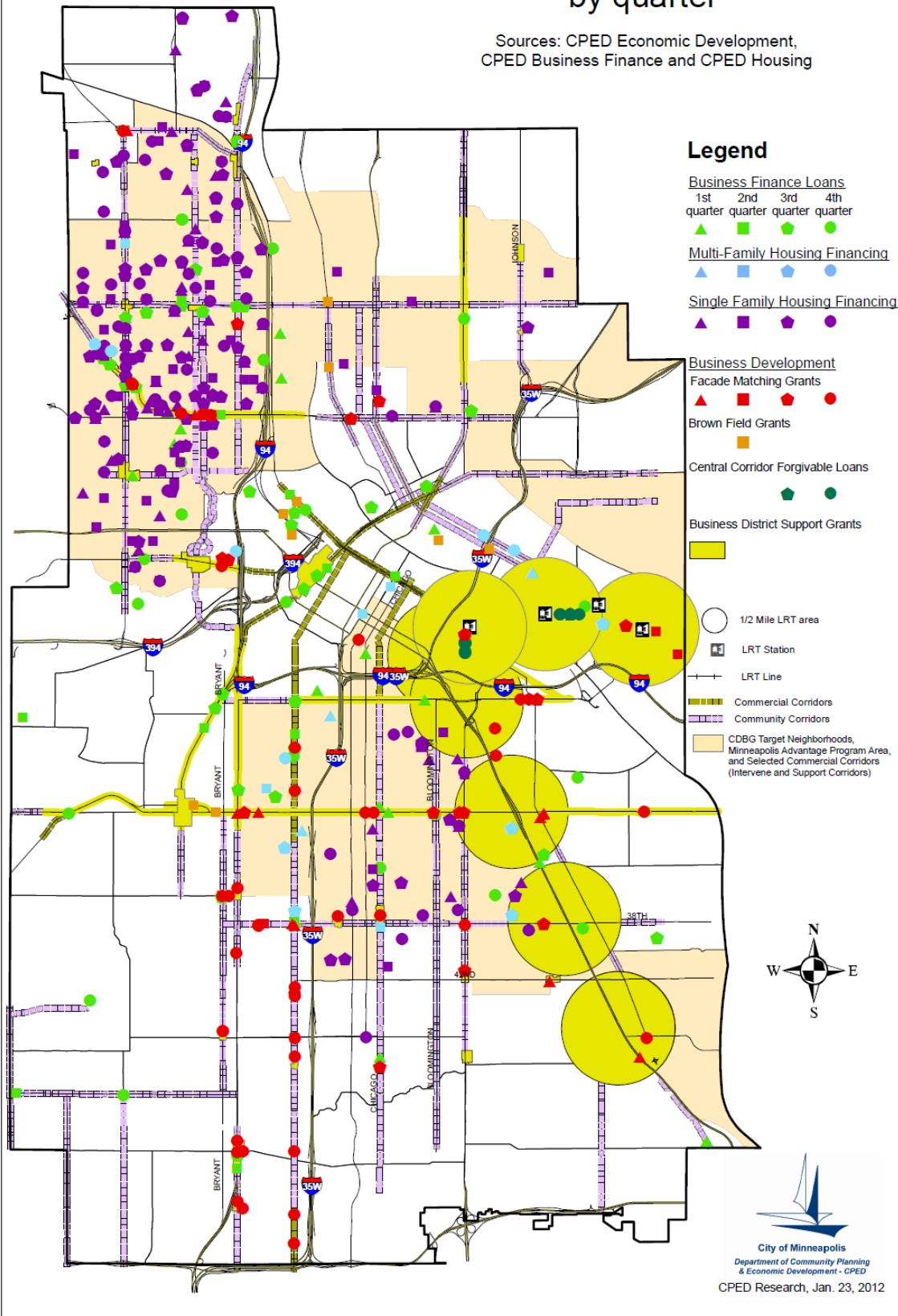
The city cannot address these issues on its own. Instead, collective efforts with non profits, community groups and others will be necessary to make progress. Minneapolis is fortunate to have a strong partnership base—both with for profit and non-profit community developers, however, current resources are limited. For our efforts to produce long term positive results, it necessitates continued focus, additional investment and partner based initiatives.

Since 1970, north Minneapolis has lost over 20,000 residents, representing about 25% of the population. There needs to be a proactive and multi-pronged strategy for retaining current residents and attracting thousands of new residents to the area that will support the existing commercial businesses, which will also encourage other businesses to locate there. This strategy should include:

- Limiting the speculative development of new single family units, as this will assist in the reduction of the inventory already on the market,
- Supporting the development of multifamily rental units along the corridors (considering the low vacancy rates for rental units in the city),
- Continuing the support of the Minneapolis Advantage Program to encourage homebuyers to purchase existing units,
- Marketing the area with realtors and through community groups in an effort to build the ‘image’ of north Minneapolis as a great place to choose to live,
- Reconnecting north Minneapolis to the rest of the City through improved transit and bike options, and improving connections to the river and Wirth Park.
- Developing new resources to invest in home buyer financing options such as the “Bridge to Success” contract for deed model developed by the Greater Metropolitan Housing Corporations.

2011 CPED Program Investments by quarter

Sources: CPED Economic Development,
CPED Business Finance and CPED Housing



CPED Economic Development

Why is this measure important?

Citywide, the **Economic Development** division works to support four important City goals: a diverse economy, attractive and vital neighborhood community centers, a healthy tax base, and strong job opportunities for Minneapolis residents. The City's economic tool box includes a variety of strategies to help businesses in different stages of development and neighborhood commercial areas facing a variety of challenges. These tools fall within the broad categories of **business support** (including outreach, loans and façade grants), **commercial real estate development**, and **workforce development**. The economic development goals are the same for North Minneapolis as for the city as a whole, but because the economic conditions are more challenging, the staff effort to deploy resources, and the work with community partners and outside funders, is more concerted than in most parts of the city.

City of Minneapolis business investments in Wards 3, 4 and 5 since 2006:

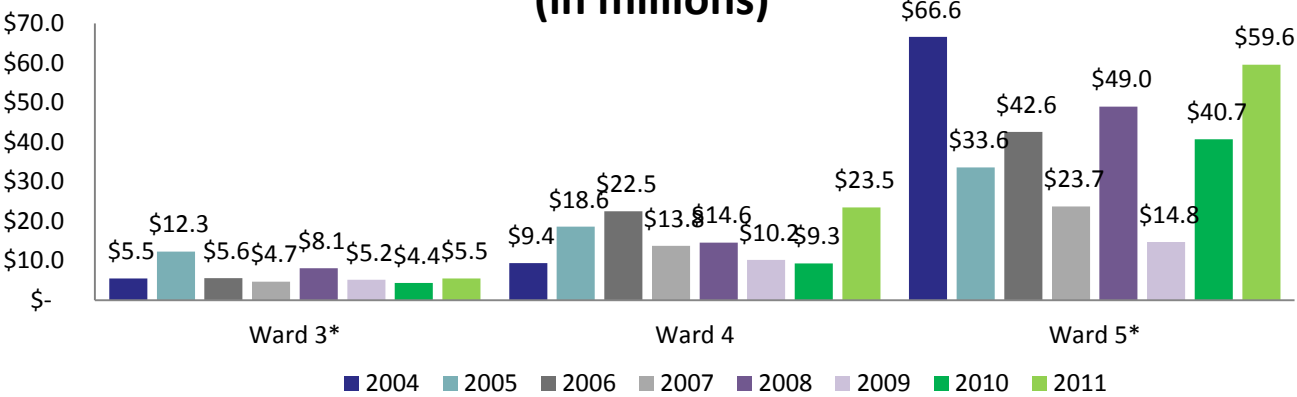
- 125 Businesses in Wards 3, 4 & 5 received City-involved business loans since 2006 (includes tornado recovery loans, energy efficiency loans, 2% loans, Alternative Financing, microloans, working capital guaranty, Business Development Fund loans); City investment (revolving loan fund): \$3,726,491, Private investment leveraged: \$16,236,171
- 20 Businesses in Wards 3, 4 & 5 have received Great Streets façade matching grants since 2008 (when the program began); City investment: \$107,924, Private investment leveraged: \$156,158
- 13 Businesses in Wards 3, 4 & 5 have received City financing for commercial real estate projects since 2006 (includes Great Streets real estate loans and Capital Acquisition Loans); City investment: \$2,783,300, Private investment leveraged: \$6,042,400
- 11 Commercial and industrial real estate development projects in Wards 3, 4 & 5 have received City-issued bonds since 2006 (including Industrial Revenue Bonds, Bank Qualified Bank Direct Bonds and 501(c)(3) bonds); Private investment leveraged: \$33,227,008
- 7 City-owned commercial properties in Wards 3, 4 & 5 have been sold since 2006
Assessed value returned to tax rolls: \$9,578,300
- 156 Visits to businesses in Wards 3, 4 & 5 by Economic Development staff since 2009 when business calling program began
- 1,048 Welcome postcards mailed to new businesses in Wards 3, 4 & 5 registered with the Secretary of State as reported in the Business Journal since 2009

What will it take to achieve the targets?

It will take sustained investment in business retention, expansion and recruitment in North Minneapolis to reverse the market disinvestment that has occurred for decades. We are continually assessing our strategies and our tools, and it has become clear that we lack a meaningful recruitment incentive package for a large employer. Our early work on such an incentive was not approved through the 2012 budget process, but we will continue to refine the concept and will seek funding partners.

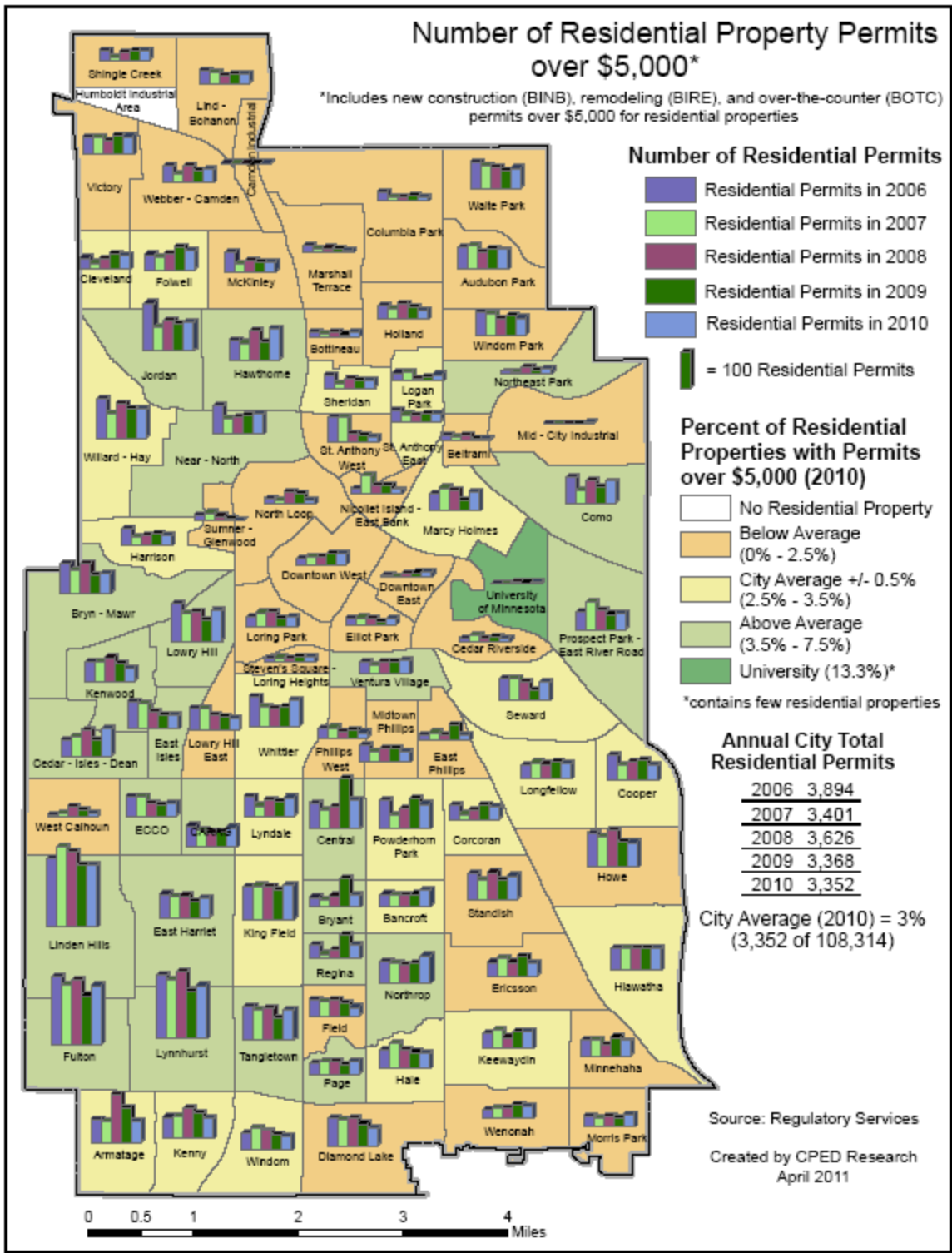
See page 47 for a map showing the location of CPED's 2011 program investments.

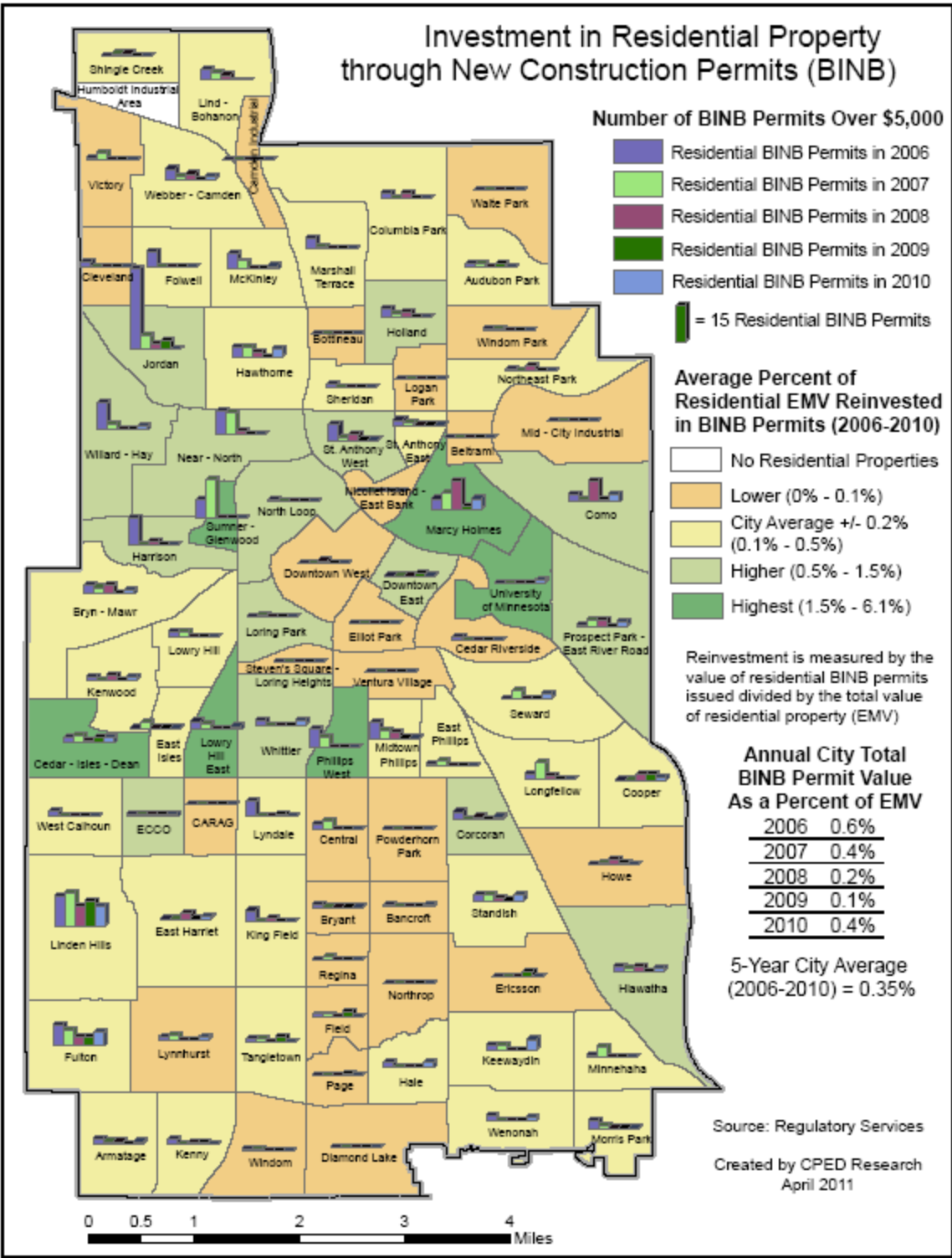
Valuation of Building Permits in Northside (in millions)

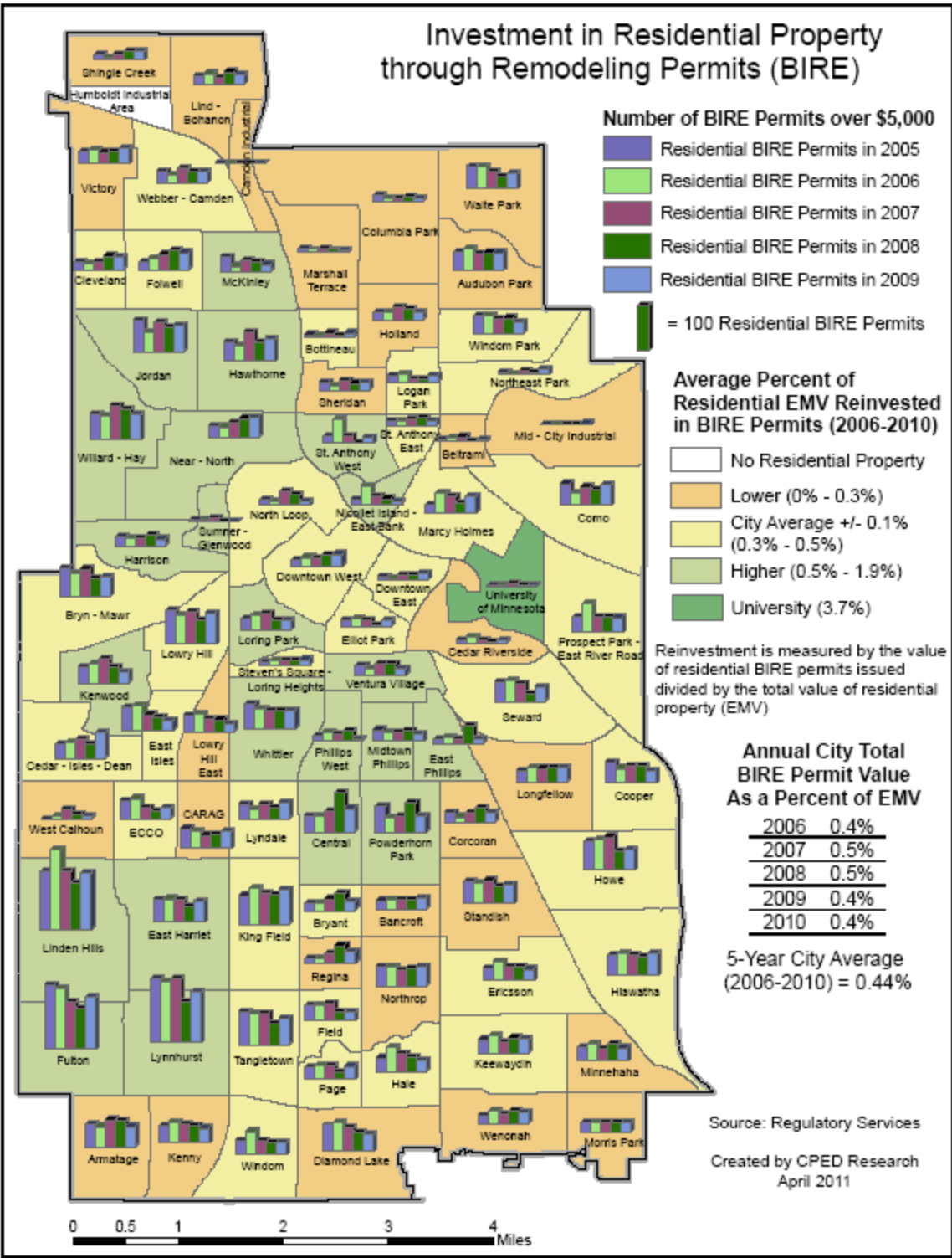


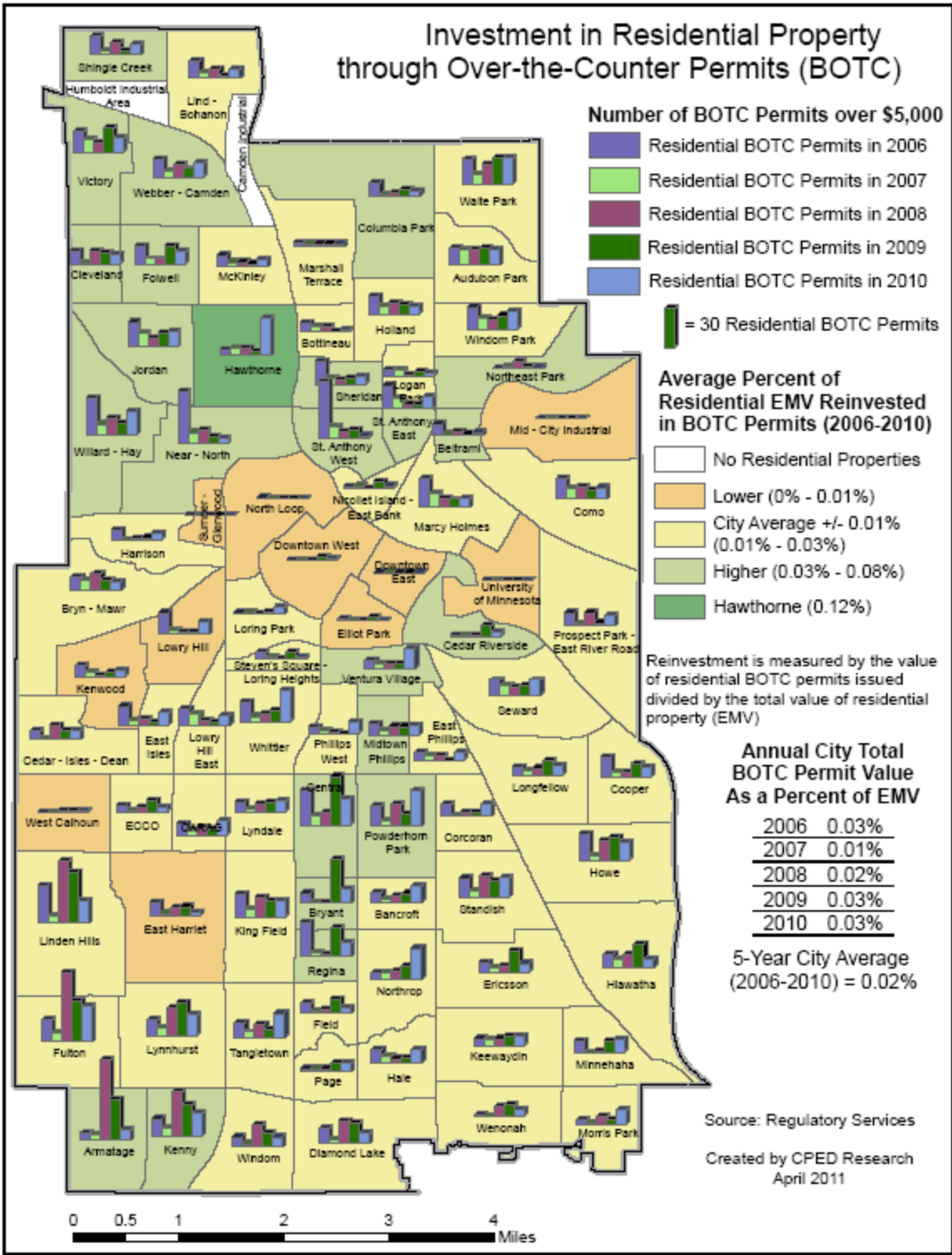
* Note: Only for NORTHforce neighborhoods in these wards

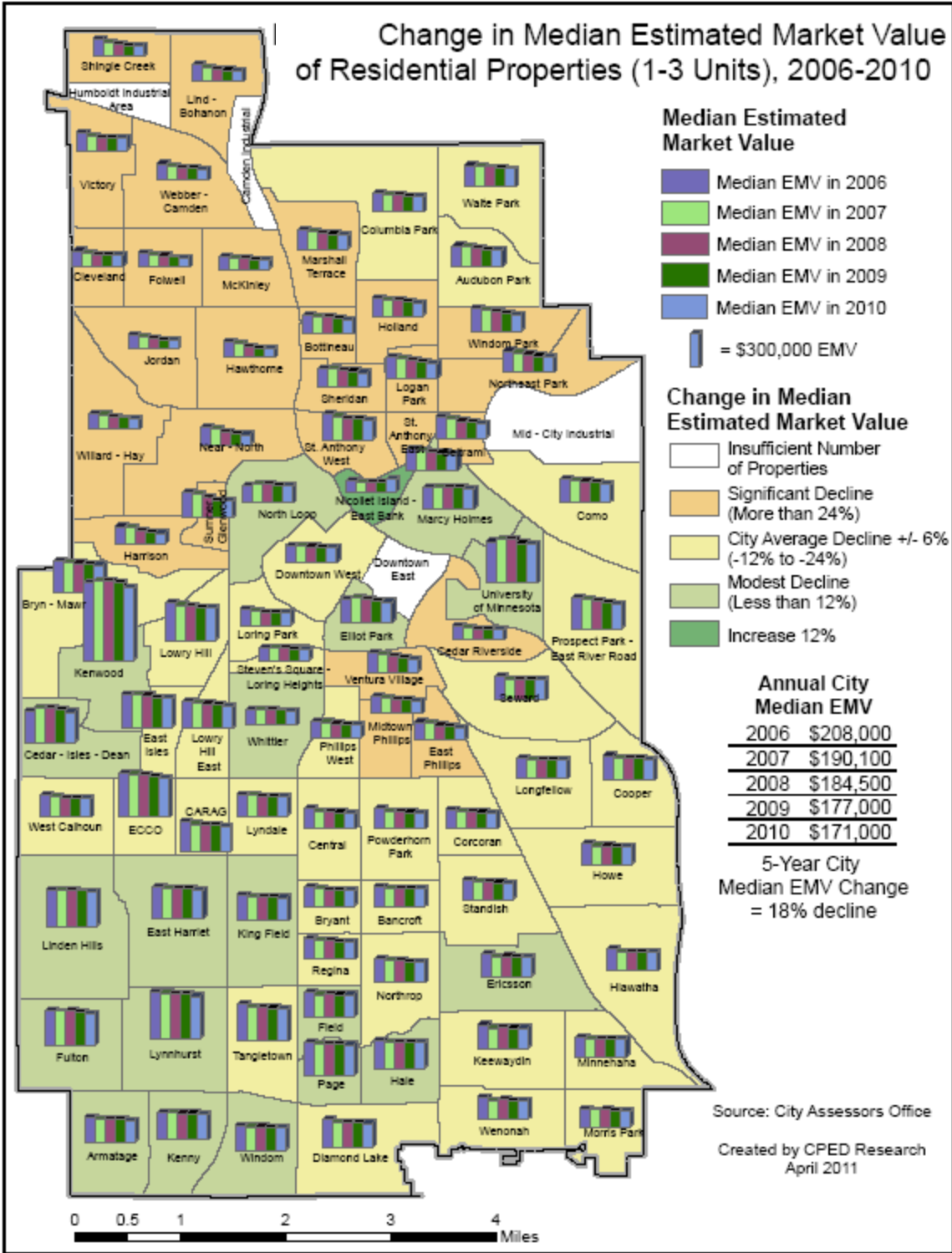
The following four pages show the history of residential permit activity for the 2006-2010 period. Page 50 displays the 3 main categories of permits: new construction, remodeling/renovation, and building over the counter [typically smaller projects such as roofs or decks.] The following 3 pages [51-53] separate out each category. This five year period includes the worst years of the housing crisis, and permit activity during this period declined citywide, hitting a low point in 2009. Permit activity began to return in 2010, particularly in new construction and remodeling activity. When permit activity is measured as a percent of overall residential value, a number of Northside neighborhoods showed better than city-wide performance in 2010, reflecting the substantial public and private investment in many Northside neighborhoods.

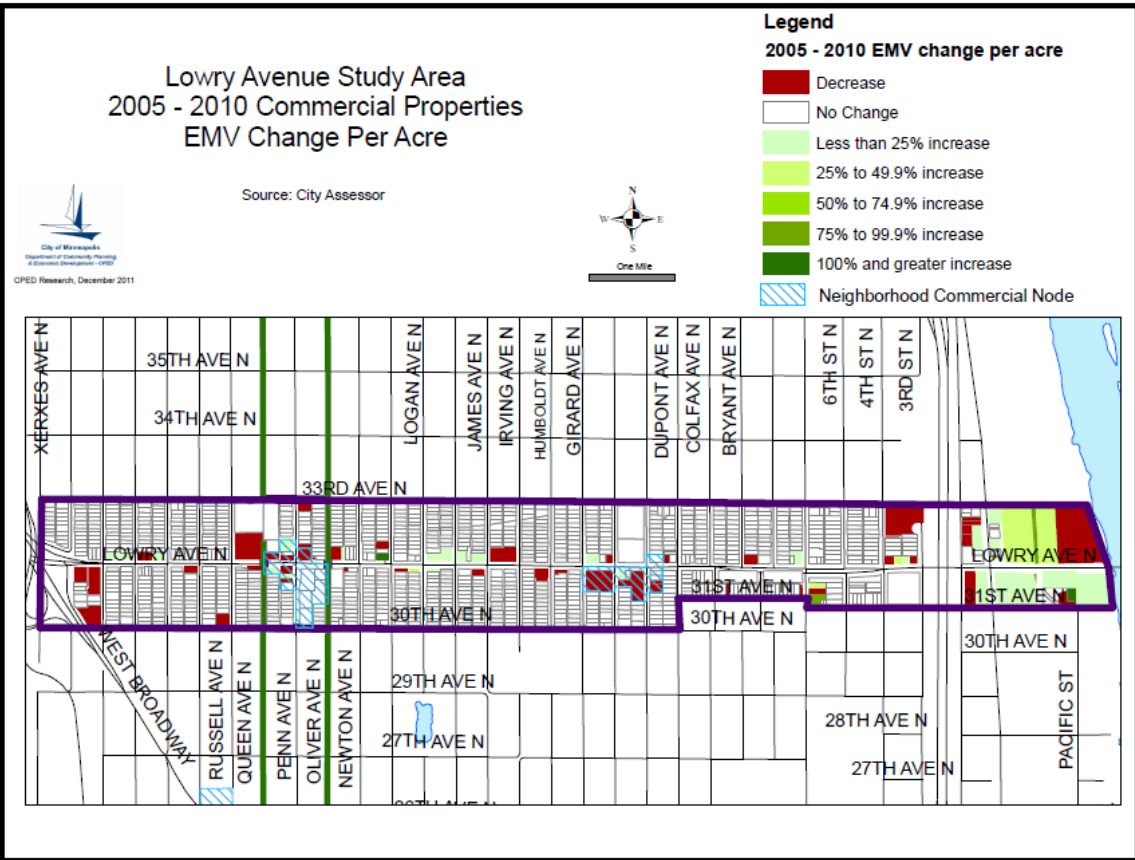
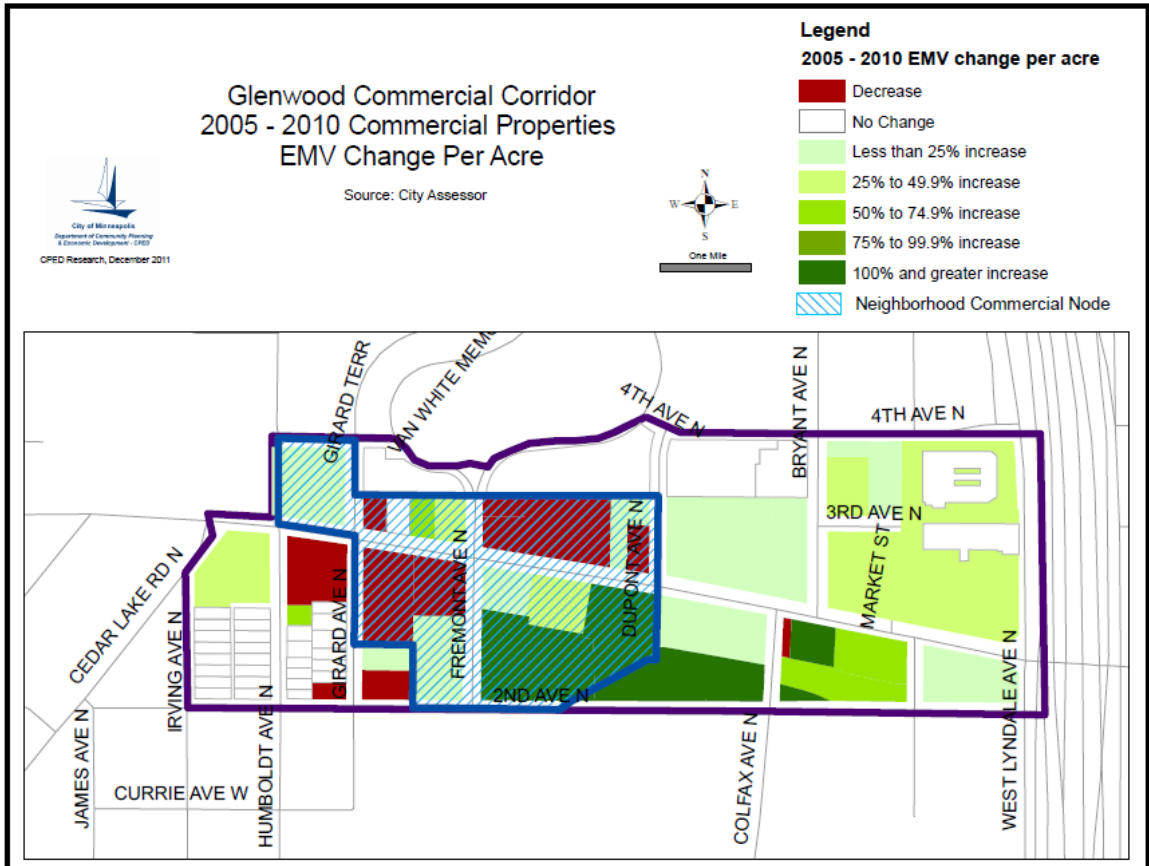


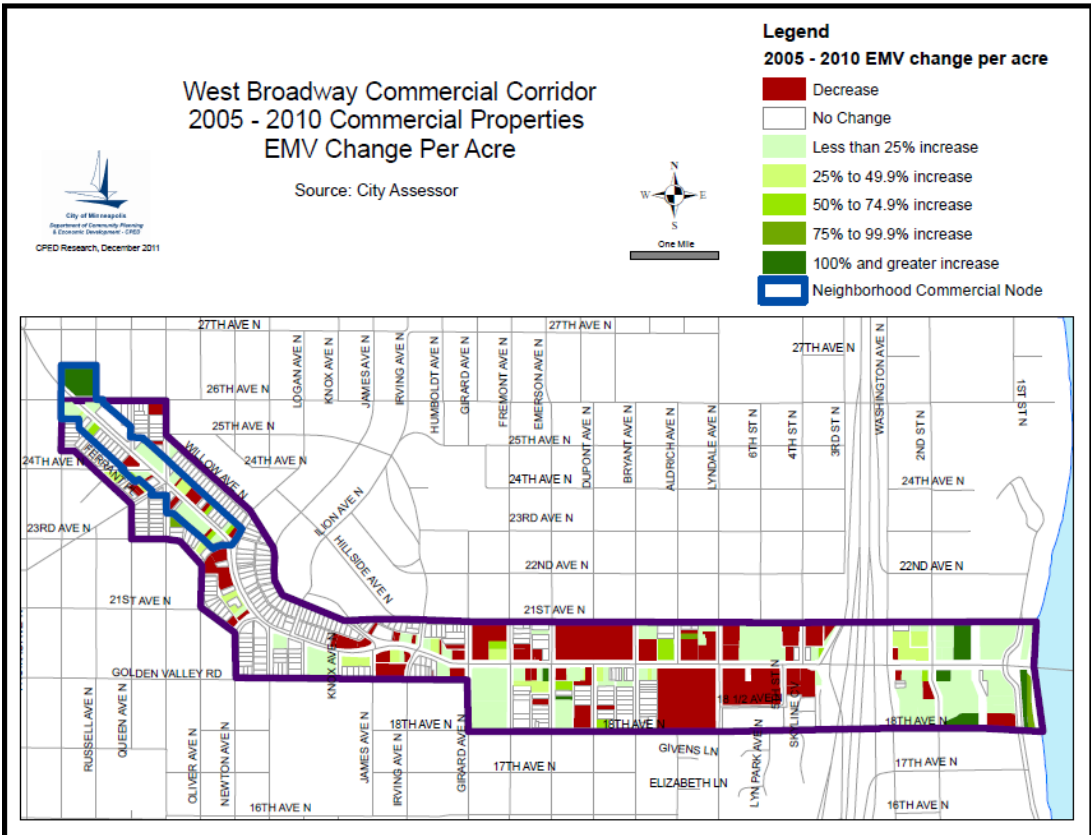
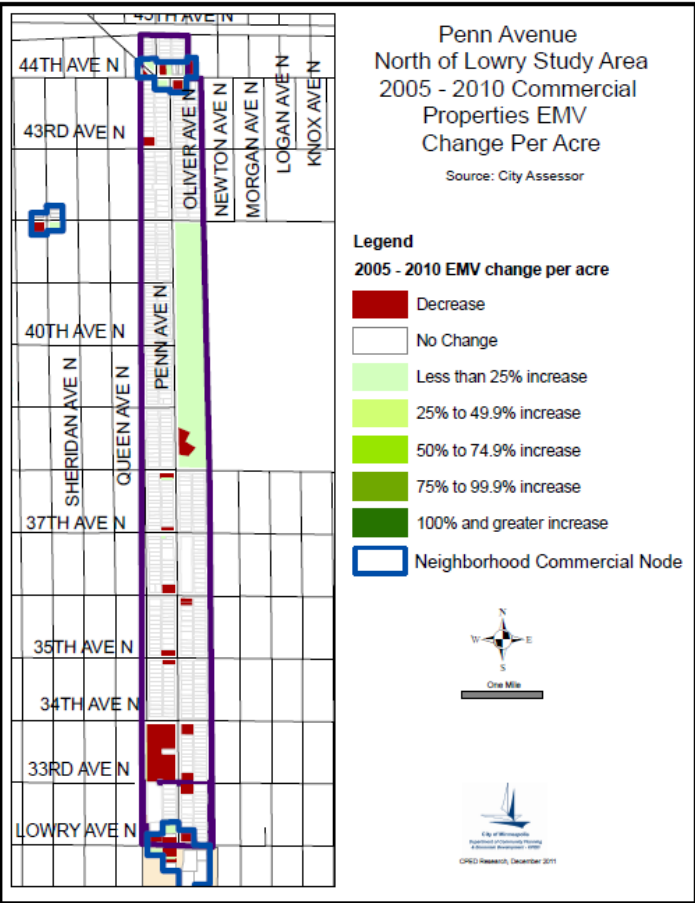
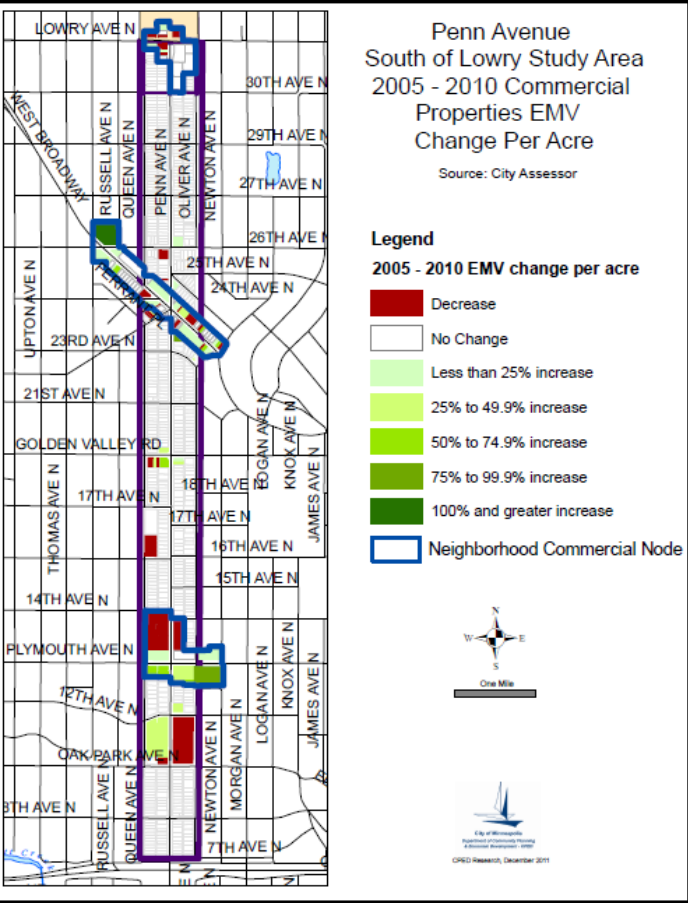






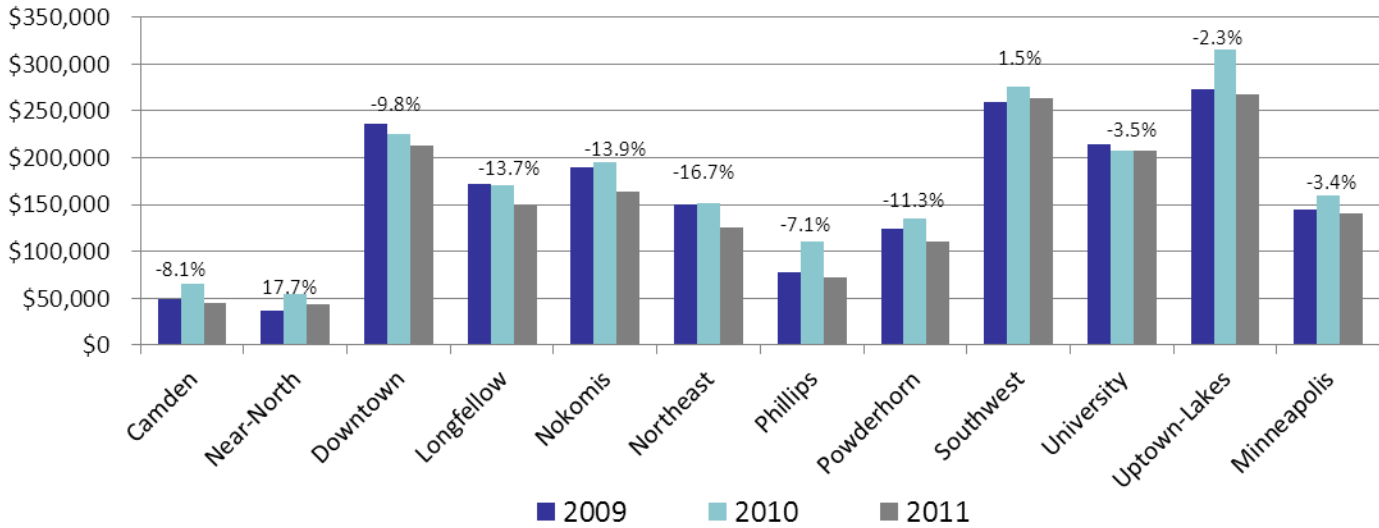




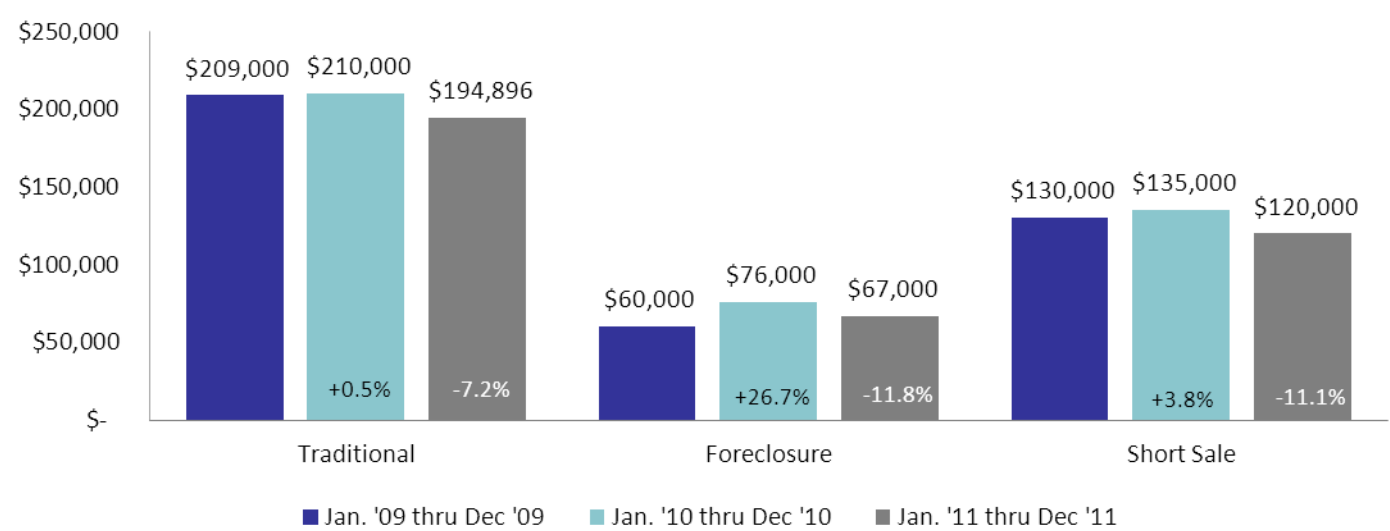


**Median Sale Price of new listings and Percentage Change 2009 - 2011:
Minneapolis and Community Districts**

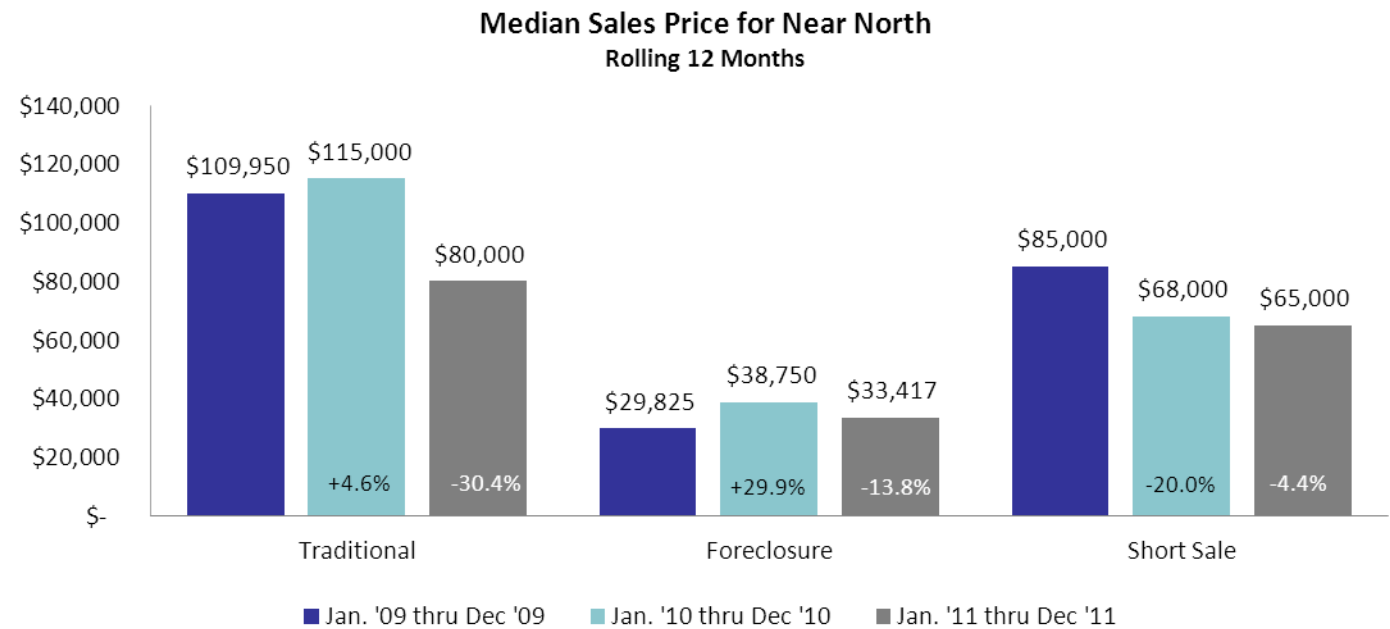
Source: Minneapolis Area Association of Realtors (MAAR)
CPED Research, January 2012



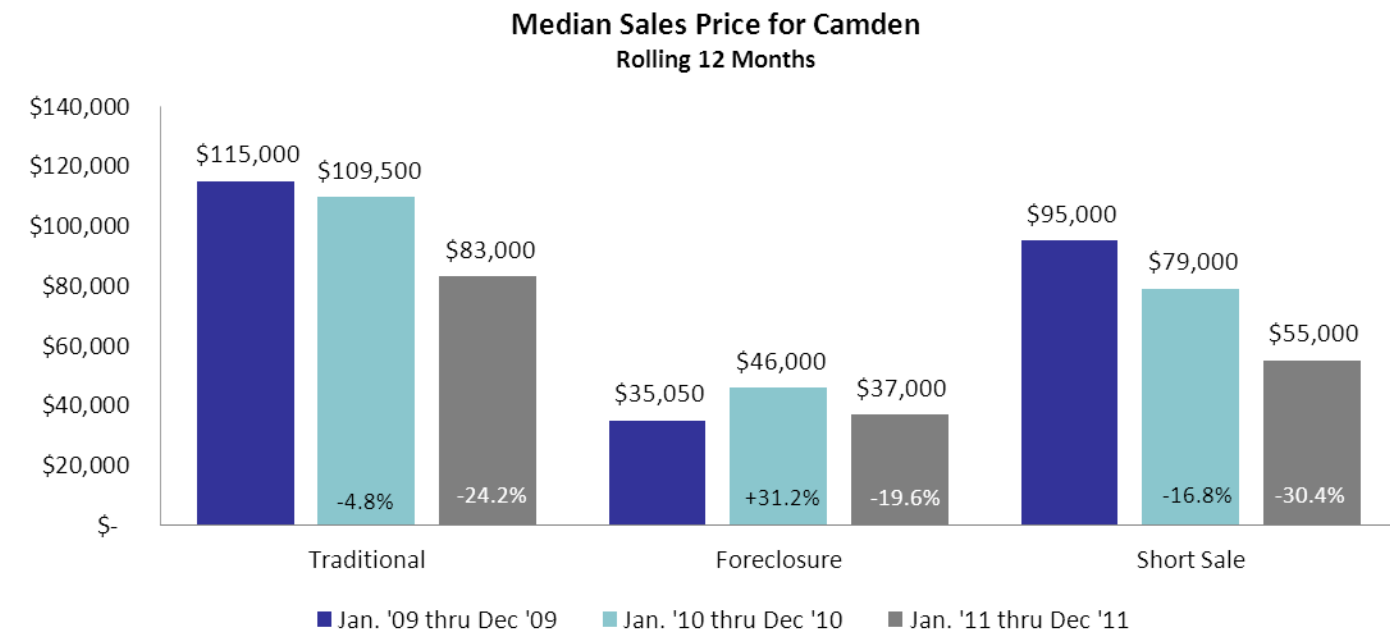
**Median Sales Price for Minneapolis
Rolling 12 Months**



Data as of Jan 19, 2012. Data comes from the Regional Multiple Listing Service of Minnesota, Inc. Data deemed reliable but not guaranteed. Powered by 10k Research and Marketing. Source- Minneapolis Area Association of Realtors



Data as of Jan 19, 2012. Data comes from the Regional Multiple Listing Service of Minnesota, Inc. Data deemed reliable but not guaranteed. Powered by 10k Research and Marketing. Source- Minneapolis Area Association of Realtors



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